

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY
Barometer 29.65

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 5, 1913, Temperature a.m. 76, p.m. 82 Humidity... 95, 81.

August 5, 1913, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 83, Humidity... 91, 81

9164 晚五初月七年丑癸

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913.

三拜禮 號六月八年英港

\$36 PER ANNUM
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TELEGRAMS.

THE BERMUDAS REPORT.

AMERICA SCARED.

London. Received August 5.
The report that Britain intends establishing a great naval base at the Bermudas, which the American Press is magnifying into a scare, is apparently based on the despatch of four cruisers to the West Indies, which the Admiralty announced week ago. President Wilson, when interviewed, pointed out that Great Britain always had a naval station at Bermuda, and that she was now only strengthening her ships, and not her fortifications. London papers state that the cruisers in question return home annually for the manoeuvres.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

MILLIONAIRE KILLED.

London. Received August 5.
Reuter's New York correspondent states that while the American millionaires Mr. William Vanderbilt, Mr. Osgood Pell and others were returning from a dinner party at Long Beach, an electric express dashed into Mr. Pell's car killing Mr. Pell, the chauffeur and a guest named Lambert. The latter's wife, who is a noted beauty, was badly hurt.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

WILL HE BE ARRESTED?

London. Received August 5.
Sir Edward Carson inspected 3,000 drilled Clubmen, and addressed an open air demonstration at Portsmouth, at which he mentioned that there was a rumour that the Government had issued a warrant for his arrest, but he was certain that it would never be executed. Inquiries in London do not confirm the report of the issue of such a warrant.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

London. Received August 6.
There has been a meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee at which the attendance was most representative, those present including Lord Kitchener and the Canadian Ministers Hon. Martin Durrall (Agriculture) and Hon. Mr. William T. White (Finance).

SUFFRAGIST FOLLY.

MANSIONS ATTACKED.

London. Received August 6.
The suffragists have destroyed the famous Dorsetshire mansion, Hollaray House, which was built by Sir George Newnes, the damage totalling £12,000. A bomb exploded in a new mansion at Wokingham, partly wrecking the building.

AVIATORS KILLED.

London. Received August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that two military aviators fell from a great height and were killed, at a camp at Krasnoyarsk.

TELEGRAMS.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES.

IMPORTANT GATHERINGS.

London. Received August 5.
Besides the International Congress of Medicine of 5,000 delegates, including the world's most prominent doctors, which Prince Arthur of Connaught opens to-morrow, two other Medical Conferences are meeting in London.
Mr. Asquith yesterday, at Westminster, opened the Tuberculosis Conference of the National Association for the prevention of Consumption.
Mr. John Burns was the chief speaker at the English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality at Carlton Hall.
Dr. Mackenzie of Brompton Hospital, and Dr. Sims Woodhead and others of Westminster contended that the partitions of Tuberculosis had not made out their case.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

OIL V. COAL.

London. Received August 5.
Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the Cambrian Coal Combine, in a speech at Cardiff, said that the total quantity of oil in the world available for fuel was less than two per cent. of the production of coal, and oil would not take the place of coal in this or the next generation.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

London. Received Aug. 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington wires that the resignation of the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico is announced, this implying that the Government does not concur in his policy.
Mr. Bryan has decided to go, and Mr. John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, on the unofficial mission of Adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico, and this is regarded as tantamount to Mr. Bryan's refusal to recognise President Huerta.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE.

London. Received August 6.
Mr. Asquith, replying to a Parliamentary question again urging the construction of the Channel Tunnel, said the Government would approach the matter with an unbiased mind, and it would receive their respectful consideration. A most hopeful new factor, however, was the establishment on a solid and unshakable basis of good relations with France.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

A CANADIAN PROPOSAL.

London. Received August 6.
Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, is considering a plan of sending a Canadian composite brigade to the British Macedonia in 1914.

THE MANŒUVRES.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

London. Received August 6.
The Empires have decided that the final engagement in the naval manoeuvres was a drawn battle.

HOME CRICKET.

London. Received Aug. 6.
Warwickshire beat Worcestershire at Birmingham by seven wickets.

TELEGRAMS.

OUR NAVAL POLICY.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIS'D.

London. Received Aug. 6.
In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the naval policy of the Government and entered into an elaborate argument to show that the Navy was falling below the 80 per cent. standard of superiority laid down by the Government itself. He stated that only the Malaya and the New Zealand would be available in the Mediterranean in 1915, and criticized the substitution of oil for coal without careful consideration.
Lord Asquith declared that he was unable to accept Lord Selborne's figures, and he claimed that the standard in Home waters was actually improving, while the balance available for Imperial purposes was sufficient for all conceivable contingencies.
Lord Haldane defended the Government's oil policy and the standard being maintained in Home waters. He added that it would not be reasonable or wise to undertake to maintain a fleet in the Mediterranean equal to those of Austria and Italy combined; the burden would be enormous and there would be no justification for such a step. It was impossible to provide for every contingency, but the groupings of the Powers should be remembered and it should not be forgotten that the French had a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. Therefore the situation could not be described as unsatisfactory.

Alluding to Canada Lord Haldane said it was for us to speculate on the course which Canada would pursue. Meanwhile the Government had taken the only wise course, and had accelerated the programme. This would give four ships, namely the Malaya and the three ships replacing the Canadiana, for the Mediterranean.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Alleged attempt to Bribe a Revenue Officer.

The case which Fung Chi Wan is charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of cocaine and also with attempting to bribe Revenue Officer Wilden, came up before Mr. Mellor again at the Police Court, this afternoon.
Mr. P. M. Hedges, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida defended.
John Charles Wilden said he was a Revenue Officer servant of the Government. He was concerned in cocaine case at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. He seized large quantities of opium then. One defendant was named Cheung Tak. The case was decided on January 3. He believed it began in December. The seizure took place between the latter part of November and December. He knew the defendant who was instructing Mr. Lewis for the defence of Cheung Tak, and he had another case at the same time who gave the name of Li Ching. During the case against Cheung Tak he had a conversation with the defendant. Defendant asked him the best way for Cheung Tak to get off. Witness replied, "Sure you ought to know that." Defendant then said "You can get him off if you like." Witness said "What do you mean?" Defendant said "You know it is no benefit to you and you can keep back some evidence so as he won't be convicted. Witness said "No I won't do it." This case was decided on January 3rd. He had a conversation with the defendant in the case of Li Ching. The case was called on for remand in December and defendant said "What about the other case?" Witness said "What case do you mean?" Defendant said "You know, the case against Li Ching." Witness said "You mean the man who calls himself Li Ching?" Defendant said "What's the evidence against him; is it strong?" but witness said "No I can't tell you. I'll know when it comes out. Defendant said "Can't you keep something back so as he can get off?" and witness replied "No." Witness was at the Police Court on 9th January and defendant was committed in a case that witness was not concerned in. Defendant said "I should like a private talk with you Mr. Wilden." Witness said "Certainly; any time you like, anywhere you like. What is it about?" Defendant said, "About Cocaine." Witness asked when and defendant said "To night." Defendant did not say where, but he believed that defendant meant witness's quarters. Defendant called about 7 p.m. that night. The quarters were at the Import and Export Office. After some commonplace talk defendant said "I want to talk to you about cocaine. Four or five of us have formed a company with a capital of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. We can sell 2,000 ounces of cocaine every month. We can make a profit of \$10,000 a month. If you will not interfere with our stuff, I mean if you will not seize it we will give you ten per cent. that will be twelve thousand dollars per year. We shall send five shipments, but we shall only send one shipment at a time. If you will let the first shipment through then I can tell my friends and they will be satisfied. I am responsible for all the arrangements. I will guarantee you, myself, \$10,000 a month. We shall do a wholesale business and get ten or eleven dollars net ounce. It will be better if you will change your compradore and deal with Ah Young and Company. I have shares in the firm, and it would be better if you dealt with them then you could call and see me and no one would think it strange. How about Persia opium, there is a lot of money in that. We will pay you more than ten per cent. We can make a mixture of flour and stuff and send that away, but I will call and see you again to-morrow night and we will have a further talk." Witness was dealing with Tak Cheung. Witness objected to change his compradore. He did not accept his offer. He did not make or suggest any counter offer.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

EXPLANATION IN COMMONS.

London. Received Aug. 6.
At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey reported that the Government had decided that it was not justified in asking the country to spend a quarter of a million in order to participate in the San Francisco Exhibition. The commercial nature had not shown any active desire to take part in the exhibition. He emphasized the point that the decision had no reference to the Panama Canal. The Government had done nothing to discourage participation on the part of the Dominions or of private individuals.

had a conversation with the defendant in the case of Li Ching. The case was called on for remand in December and defendant said "What about the other case?" Witness said "What case do you mean?" Defendant said "You know, the case against Li Ching." Witness said "You mean the man who calls himself Li Ching?" Defendant said "What's the evidence against him; is it strong?" but witness said "No I can't tell you. I'll know when it comes out. Defendant said "Can't you keep something back so as he can get off?" and witness replied "No." Witness was at the Police Court on 9th January and defendant was committed in a case that witness was not concerned in. Defendant said "I should like a private talk with you Mr. Wilden." Witness said "Certainly; any time you like, anywhere you like. What is it about?" Defendant said, "About Cocaine." Witness asked when and defendant said "To night." Defendant did not say where, but he believed that defendant meant witness's quarters. Defendant called about 7 p.m. that night. The quarters were at the Import and Export Office. After some commonplace talk defendant said "I want to talk to you about cocaine. Four or five of us have formed a company with a capital of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. We can sell 2,000 ounces of cocaine every month. We can make a profit of \$10,000 a month. If you will not interfere with our stuff, I mean if you will not seize it we will give you ten per cent. that will be twelve thousand dollars per year. We shall send five shipments, but we shall only send one shipment at a time. If you will let the first shipment through then I can tell my friends and they will be satisfied. I am responsible for all the arrangements. I will guarantee you, myself, \$10,000 a month. We shall do a wholesale business and get ten or eleven dollars net ounce. It will be better if you will change your compradore and deal with Ah Young and Company. I have shares in the firm, and it would be better if you dealt with them then you could call and see me and no one would think it strange. How about Persia opium, there is a lot of money in that. We will pay you more than ten per cent. We can make a mixture of flour and stuff and send that away, but I will call and see you again to-morrow night and we will have a further talk." Witness was dealing with Tak Cheung. Witness objected to change his compradore. He did not accept his offer. He did not make or suggest any counter offer.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

We are informed to-day that the district between Samshui and Canton is flooded as the result of recent rains.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KRUPP SCANDAL.

OFFICERS SENTENCED.

London. Received August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that several officers who have risen from the ranks of the Artillery and various non-commissioned officers connected with the Ordnance Department, have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, coupled in some cases with degradation or cashiering, for supplying Krupps with secret information regarding the plans and intentions of the Ordnance Department and the tenders of other firms.

LOAN ASSOCIATION CASE.

Can Members Sue Another Member?

Thus morning in the summary Court before Mr. Justice Kemp the case was continued in which Un Yan Sing, U Ming Sam, and Li Sing Un and Fong Lun San, to recover the sum of \$20, being two unpaid instalments of \$100 each due by the defendant in respect of a Money Loan Association in which the plaintiffs are drawn members and the defendant a drawn member.

Mr. Davidson of Messrs Hastings and Hastings appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring and Ross appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davidson said that since the last hearing Mr. Goldring had admitted that the plaintiffs were the only undrawn members.

Mr. Goldring—As far as the defendants know that is so; I think we can admit that.

Mr. Davidson said that his Lordship would remember that at the last hearing Mr. Goldring quoted a case decided in 1892 in which it was laid down that the members of a Money Loan Association could not sue another member. The point he took to answer that was that since that decision Ordinance No. 2 of 1901 had been passed which gave the court jurisdiction in law and equity and enabled the plaintiff to bring any action in the courts upon an equitable right. This extended to the Summary Jurisdiction and enabled the plaintiff to bring the action in that case. His friend replied that the Ordinance No. 2 of 1901 did not apply to the Summary Court.

Mr. Goldring—That is not my only point, but I think it is sufficient.

Mr. Davidson—I understand my friend to give that reply. That I understood was the first point and the other was that the first fund was over \$1000 and therefore the case was outside your Lordship's jurisdiction.

With regard to this case, reported in 1892 in one of the local papers, Mr. Davidson took the point that the report was very limited. He submitted that it was not sufficiently reported for his Lordship to be guided by it, inasmuch as it was impossible to say upon what grounds that case was decided. The second point was that if the report did say upon what the case was decided, it was decided on the grounds of a mere action at common law. Mr. Davidson then proceeded to deal with the jurisdiction of the court and quoted from the Ordinance No. 3 of 1873. By the ordinance he submitted the court was given concurrent jurisdiction but they were apparently exercised separately. The expression "Summary Jurisdiction" was perhaps a little misleading. The Supreme Court had jurisdiction for every class of matter, for all amounts, under the or-

TELEGRAMS.

MISSING SUBMARINES.

REPORT THEMSELVES.

London. Received August 6.
The two submarines reported missing after the naval manoeuvres, have reported themselves.

W. ST. CANADA.

BEST CROP FOR YEARS.

London. Received August 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Winnipeg states that Government reports indicate the present is the best average crop in West Canada for years.

distance of 1873, but that jurisdiction must be exercised through the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure. The summary jurisdiction ordinance gave the court power to deal with other matters on a simpler procedure and that was the only distinction between that and the other court. It was not a new jurisdiction of the Supreme Court but the ordinance enabled the court to make use of a simpler method of procedure in a certain number of cases.

Continuing his argument Mr. Davidson referred to Ordinance No. 2 of 1901 and remarked that the ordinance commenced with a defining clause, of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Goldring—It is a most extraordinary thing but in the edition prepared by Sir Francis Piggott that clause is omitted altogether.

Mr. Davidson—The present addition is the one by which your Lordship is bound. Judgment was reserved.

RAINFALL FOR JULY

The details of rainfall for the month of July, at the Botanic Gardens, are as follow:—

Date	Inches
1st	.00
2nd	.13
3rd	.12
4th	.19
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	—
9th	—
10th	.04
11th	.20
12th	1.75
13th	.55
14th	.55
15th	.12
16th	—
17th	—
18th	.20
19th	—
20th	—
21st	1.33
22nd	—
23rd	.03
24th	.51
25th	.63
26th	2.60
27th	1.84
28th	.37
29th	—
30th	.07
31st	4.07
Total	15.39

The Wing On Sold.

The ss. Wing On which was in difficulties at Macao recently was sold by auction by Mr. Lammett, yesterday for \$43,000. Bidding commenced at thirty thousand dollars. The purchasers were Chinese.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

It is proposed to extend the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai so as to include Ohupai.

The umpires have decided that the final engagement of the naval manoeuvres was a drawn battle.

A message from St. Petersburg states that two military aviators fell from a great height and were killed.

In addition to the International Congress of Medicine at London two other medical conferences are meeting there.

Mr. John Burns was the chief speaker at an English speaking Conference on infantile mortality at Carlton Hall.

Mr. Osgood Pell, an American millionaire, has been killed by an electric express dashing into his motor car.

Sir Edward Carson inspected three thousand drilled club men and addressed an open air demonstration at Portsmouth.

So San Cho, the acting Tuteh of Canton, has resigned, says our special correspondent. Anarchy and looting are expected in Canton.

The resignation of the United States ambassador to Mexico is announced, thus implying that the government does not concur in his policy.

Rebel preparations for the defence of the Woosung forts are proceeding. The Shanghai place goods auctions have been abandoned.

Sir Edward Carson at Portsmouth mentioned the rumour that the Government had issued a warrant for his arrest. He felt certain it would never be executed.

President Wilson, in an interview, pointed out that Great Britain had always had a naval station at Bermuda and was now only strengthening the ships.

LOCAL.

Details of the rainfall for July appear in this issue.

Our special Canton correspondent interestingly describes the state of affairs in the city.

At about five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an oil store in Des Vaux Road. The damage is estimated at \$200.

The second annual general meeting of the shareholders in George Fenwick & Co., Ltd., in liquidation, was held to-day.

Some startling evidence was given to-day in a case in which a Chinese was charged with attempting to bribe a Revenue officer.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Concert at Peak Hotel, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 9.
H.K.C.C. Promenade Concert, 11.30 a.m.
Swimming Championship, 4 p.m.

Civil Service Club v. Rest of League Tennis.

Saturday, August 10.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, half yearly meeting. City Hall, noon.

Notices

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SINCERE CO.
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BEURRE, MILK, NICE OSBORNE, ETC. ARE ALSO MADE
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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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CAN Be Cured.**

THEN why be half suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all
Chemists and Patent Medicine
endors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.
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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901

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CAKES AND PASTRY
PAR EXCELLENCE**
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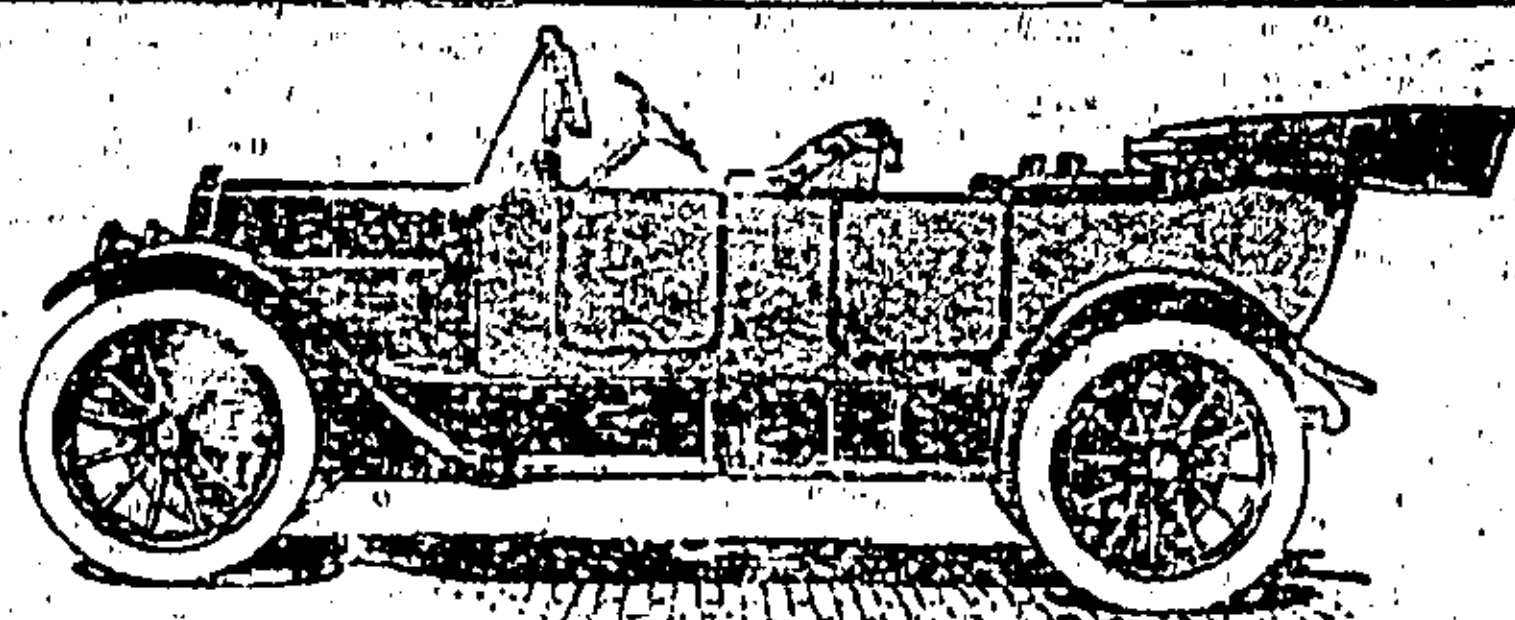
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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. J. FAUCETT,
Manager. [23]

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Electric Light and Fans Throughout; Large Comfortable Lounge; Private
and Public Bars; Billiard Rooms. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL
STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. SPECIAL DINNERS
AT SHORT NOTICE. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION. Special Rates for Married Families. On Application To—
Tel. No. 197. **F. REICHMANN,**
PROPRIETOR. [52]

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H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [55]

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MANAGER.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging

Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [4]

Notices

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that we can now manufacture on our premises
the new Kryptok invisible bifocal Lens.

The old style of cement bifocals with their
disfiguring and annoying dividing line has
been supplanted by a new lens with two foci,
the upper portion of the glass for distance and
the lower for reading, ground from one single
piece of glass.

You who wear two pairs of glasses may
now use one pair instead. No one can tell
that you wear bifocals. No cement to blister;
no thin segments to lose off.

Call and inspect this line. We grind
Kryptoks in regular or toric form.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.



MANILA
OFFICE

A GOLD MEDAL

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM was awarded a Gold Medal for its
superiority over all the disinfectants exhibited at the recent
Sanitary Exhibition held in Rome, Italy.

This is only another evidence of the real merit of CHLORO-
NAPHTHOLEUM as a more powerful disinfectant than dangerous
Carbolic Acid, a more potent cleanser than soap, soap powders and
soda; a more efficient deodorant than others offered.

Prove to yourself how much cleaner and more healthful
CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM will make your establishment than the
other products you have used. You will actually be saving money
because Chloro-Naphtoleum costs less than one-half cent per gallon
in dilution.

For scrubbing and general cleaning CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM
is unequalled. Order some to-day, for shipment from our nearest
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FRESH LEMONS!

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Sparkling Devonshire Cider; most
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Daily Press.

Canton Affairs.

More than sufficient harm has
already been done by the criminal
act of folly which Chan Kwing
Ming committed at the bidding
of a mischievous group of agitators
animated by jealousy and
hatred and utterly lacking the
qualities which make for practical
state-manship. Thousands of
peace-loving traders have been
brought to the verge of ruin by
the suspension of business and
by the depreciation of the cur-
rency notes resulting from this
act of madness. It is a matter
for regret that the arch-rebels
have managed to elude capture;
though we can surely regard
their future, inasmuch as
upon the populace as entirely
negligible so long as the memory
of this very bitter experience en-
dures. The fact that there has
been no serious fighting should
enable the population of the city
and the surrounding districts to
settle down the more quickly to a
resumption of their avocations—
though the latest news suggests
very strongly that the soldiery are
getting entirely beyond control.
We trust this may prove not to be
the case, and we would fain be-
lieve that it will be a long time
before the people allow themselves
to be again influenced to the same
extent by a small but organized
gang of sedition-mongers and self-
seekers.

South China Morning Post.

Peace and Prosperity.

Hongkong, Canton, and many
of the southern coast ports have
suffered because of these condi-
tions, and the populace have nat-
urally been denied the blessings
invariably attendant on progress
and prosperity. We hope that for
a very long time to come we have
the last echo of any concerted
action by those who arrest
the forward march of a nation,
and that the Chinese will have
the opportunity of proceeding
uninterruptedly along those paths
which lead to standards of civi-
lization and civilization worthy of
a promising Power. There is a
yearning among the people for a
better plane. The Western world
is ready to assist when the Chi-
nese prove that they are ready to
assist themselves.

China Mail.

The Canton Fiasco.

As has been foreseen by most
people, the "Declaration of Inde-
pendence" of Kwangtung has
proved disastrous to Mr. Chan
Kwing Ming who, while Governor
of Canton, was foolish enough to
make the declaration before first
sounding the feeling of the
populace regarding so sensational
an upheaval. The declaration has
proved abortive and yesterday he
fled from Canton—not before
time, apparently, as, early in the
afternoon, the Army entered
the Governor's yamen and
demanded the cancellation of the
declaration. Mr. Chan Kwing
Ming had evidently expected
some such move, and had not
awaited to carry it out of his own
free will or to be coerced into it.
Ex-Viceroy Shun Chuan-shan,
the so-called Generalissimo of the
rebel forces had also fled, and
therefore nothing remained but
for Mr. Chan Kai Wa, the
Superintendent of Police, to an-
nounce that in the name of the
people the "Declaration of In-
dependence" had been cancelled.

Cape to Cairo by Motor.

A wonderful motor car has been
despatched to Buckingham Pa-
lace for the King's inspection. It
has been made for the use of the
Survey and Scientific Research
Expedition from the Cape to
Cairo. The body is detachable
and can be used as a pontoon for
carrying the chassis, engine, and
baggage across rivers and lakes.
The car carries a searchlight for
bush travelling. Special provi-
sion is made for carrying the nec-
essary big supply of petrol.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table D'Hôte with
Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Law and Politics.

Sir Thom a Raleigh, who has been obliged to give up his duties as a member of the Council of India on account of ill-health, has been a member of the Council since 1909. Prior to that he was Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council, while from 1884 to 1896 he was Reader in English Law at Oxford. Sir Thomas, who was educated at Edinburgh, Oxford, and Tubingen, is the author of "Elementary Politics" and "Outlines of the Law of Property."

A Great Journalist.

The late M. Henri Rochefort, one of the most individual polemical journalists ever known even in France, used to ascribe his good health to his experiences as a convict in New Caledonia. He was forced to be abstemious during the term of his imprisonment, and he maintained the same habits in after life. M. Rochefort was sentenced to the penal settlement as the result of his participation in the Commune, but escaped by swimming out to a merchant vessel, narrowly escaping capture by a French man-of-war.

R. A.

Sir Alfred East, who was recently elected a Royal Academician, has been an associate since 1899. Glasgow and Paris alike contributed to his artistic education, and he is chiefly known by his landscape pictures, which are to be seen in numerous British and foreign galleries. Sir Alfred is a native of Kettering, to which he recently presented a representative collection of his pictures as a token of his affection for the town and as a thank-offering for his recovery from a serious illness. He is President of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Agrarianism.

Count Kanitz, whose death is announced from Berlin, was a member of the old Diet of the North German Confederation, and was elected to the present Reichstag, where he was for many years leader of the Conservative Party. In 1889, he was identified with the policy of Agrarianism and Protection, and in 1896 he threatened that the Conservatives would not vote for the Navy Bill unless an Agrarian proposal of his party were also adopted. The led to the punning catch phrase, "Ohne Kanitz keine Kahne" ("No canoes without Kanitz").

WAS THE UMPIRE RIGHT?

Much amusement has been caused in club cricket circles by the decision arrived at by one of the umpires in a recent match at Rainham, where the home club were playing A. Linton and Leytonstone. One uses the word "amusement" for the simple reason that the decision was so peculiar that it could not be taken very seriously. The fact of the case, as reported, was these:—

The match was twelve a side, and Rainham, who batted first, were dismissed for 147. The visiting side had scored 140 for the loss of nine wickets, and the last over of the match had been called. Of the first ball delivered one ran was scored, and the Rainham umpire, so it is said, pulled up the stumps, on the ground, presumably, that the time had elapsed.

In considering the case in point, one must assume that the umpire acted under the impression that his decision was in accordance with the rules of the game. Curiously enough, there is no law, as laid down by the M.C.C., which stipulates that an over commenced shall be completed in the event of a wicket not falling, but it may be accepted as one of the unwritten laws of the game that once an over has been commenced it shall be finished, unless a batsman is dismissed or any untoward circumstance compels a postponement. The majority of cricketers would imagine, consider that the umpire's decision in the case was wrong, but as it is a generally accepted rule that the official's decision is final, the players on both sides had no option but to accept the inevitable.

It is, naturally, regrettable that such an incident should occur in a game of this character, for both sides are well known, and the whole matter is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that matches had been played annually between the sides for over twenty-five years. The suggestion that the Rainham captain should have insisted on the over being completed may be right enough, so far as the spirit of the game is concerned, but it would scarcely be in accordance with the laws of the game, which so distinctly and definitely lay down that the umpire's decision shall be final.

MOTOR FISHING-BOATS.

Disappearance of the Sail.

Trawlers and deep-sea fishing-boats run by internal combustion engines are a noticeable feature of the fishing industry in Norway, where 7,000 boats are waiting to be fitted with oil engines, in addition to some 8,000 already equipped.

The familiar brown sails in the outer fjords and along the sea coast are things of the past. Little puffs of blue smoke have taken their place, and an odour somewhat akin to that produced by motor-omnibuses pervades the once clear atmosphere of busy harbours like Bergen. The Norwegian Government is liberal in its loans to men setting up in the fishing business. The interest to be paid is only 4 per cent, and as none is demanded for the first year a would-be trawler owner is given some opportunity of making a substantial start.

During a recent visit to Norway on an investigation into the black and fungus on behalf of the Government, the writer saw a good deal of the motor boat developments that have been taking place so rapidly. The fishing-boats, which are built at a surprisingly low cost, are mostly equipped with six or ten h.p. engines, with a single cylinder, the ignition being produced by compressed air so that they are of extremely simple construction. A cheap crude oil costing about 6s. 1d. per gallon is used as fuel, and a feature of most of the boats is the oil barrel or cask fitted on the forward part of the deck. Many the engines are American, but although these being built in Norway cost nearly double the price, they are being bought up as fast as the few Norwegian factories can turn them out.

Any rise in the price of oil is of course greatly dreaded, but under present conditions the economy of the motor-boat has given a far wider scope to the operations of the fisherman. The motor-boat is being adopted with such whole-heartedness in Norway that there will hardly be a single small boat in a year or two's time not propelled by crude paraffin.

Bookbinding.

Major Cyril Davenport, who has retired from the Superintendentcy of Bookbinding at the British Museum, is known as one of the greatest living authorities on bindings. He has written books on the subject that are standard works, has lectured on binding, and has served on the jury of most of the great international exhibitions since that at St. Louis in 1904.

Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 10, Peak, furnished or unfurnished, 6 Rooms. Cheap Rental. No. 59 The Peak, Mount Kellet, "Harting," Austin Road, Kowloon, immediate possession. To let or for sale, "GLEN-SHIEL," Barker Road, No. 124, Peak, 5 rooms from 1st March, 1913.

"CRAIG RYRIE," No. 4, the Peak to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns. One Godown, Duddell Street. FOR SALE.—"HARTING" and "ROGATE," on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

FOR SALE.—"LADBROKE," No. 9 Conduit Road. Fine View of harbour; 8 Rooms; 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodations for 30 Servants.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building Hongkong, 27th June, 1913 [211]

TO LET—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Preparations in Progress for a Show in 1916.

Notwithstanding the general verdict that exhibitions are overdone, and that people generally are tired of them, they continue to flourish; and no sooner has one big venture of the kind appeared to mark a step to a series for a period than another important one looms up. The French are preparing a great Colonial exhibition for the year 1916, not to speak of an international exhibition of considerable importance, which is in preparation at Lyons for next year—1914. In an article announcing the coming Colonial exhibition published in a Parisian paper, the writer asks whether these celebrations have justified their production—but adds: One thing is certain, that recently a strong current has tended in the direction of a Colonial exhibition, which is to be held not before 1916, to give time for its preparation.

It is said that, although this exhibition is being promoted privately, it enjoys much official sympathy. One of its objects is to encourage closer business relations between France and the Colonies, where, says the introductory notice to the prospectus of the exhibition, it is to be deplored that competition for the markets makes place rather amongst English, Germans and Americans, to the exclusion of France goods. It is said that there is keen competition amongst the big French towns to be the theatre of this exhibition, and Marseilles is putting in a strong claim for the honour. But there is little doubt that the decision to hold it in Paris will remain good. And it is proposed, in conjunction with the exhibition, to establish an inter-Colonial museum in the city. The French Colonial Empire is extensive enough to form the basis of a fine exhibition.

TO LET.

TO LET—Modern three roomed flat with every convenience. Humphreys Buildings, Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon. No. 2 Menden Villas, Mody Road, Kowloon, five rooms, tennis court. Four roomed houses in Cameron Terrace, Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rentals. Shop with Godown attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. [448]

TO LET—Banbury, No. 11 Conduit Road.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

London Hospitals.

Mr. Alfred Willett, who has died at the age of 76, had been associated with many of the London hospitals. He was consulting surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, and had been surgeon at Queen Charlotte's, St. Luke's, the Foundling, and the Evelina Hospitals. Mr. Willett had also been lecturer on surgery and clinical surgery at "Bart's" and a vice-president of the College of Surgeons. He further showed his interest in the London hospitals by being a member of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund.

Notices

GOOD GLASSES PROPERLY FITTED

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Purchaser of one novel at \$1.00 becomes a member and is entitled to exchange same for any other novel on payment of 20 cents cash for every change.

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EVERYTHING AT MODERATE PRICES.

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NATURAL SWISS MILK STERILISED.

This Milk once opened, keeps longer than ordinary Milk and can be used for any purpose for which ordinary Cows' Milk is generally used.

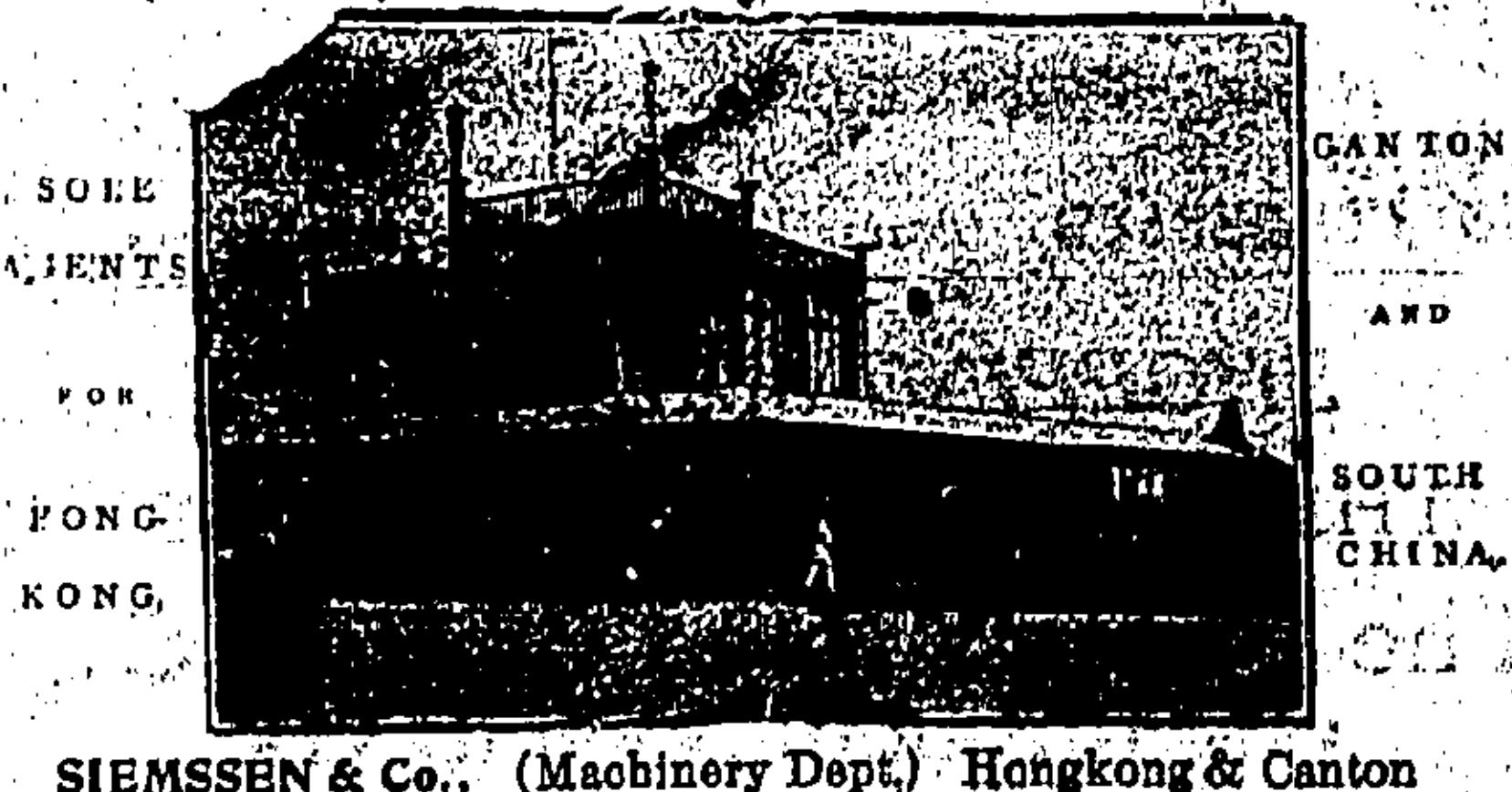
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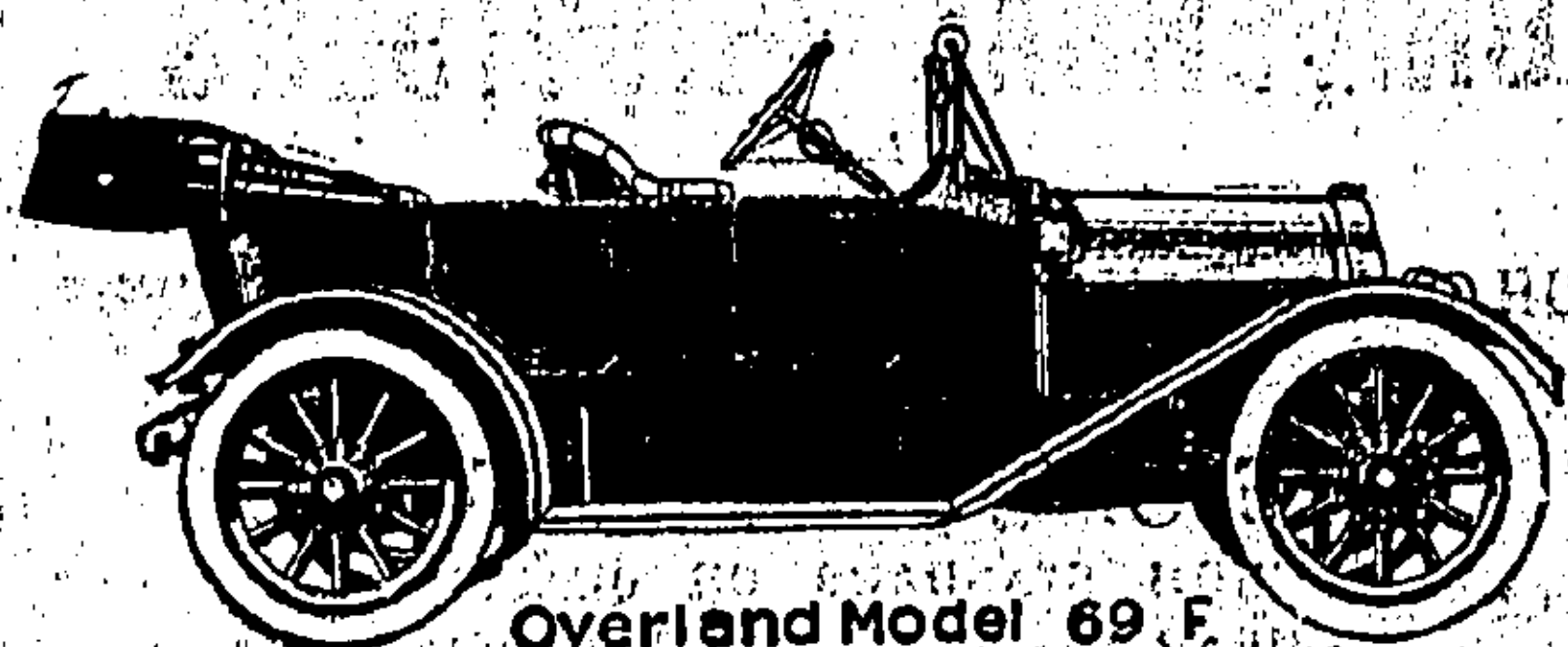
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KEEP YOUR LIQUIDS EITHER
HOT or COLD.
ICE CREAM JARS

FOR

CARRYING ICE CREAM
ONE PINT TO THREE QUARTS.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

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BOTH IN THE KITCHEN AND
DINING ROOM.

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MILK



Please Everybody because it is Reliable. It is Pure, Rich,
fresh Milk, but preserved only by the process of Sterilization;
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Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY.
CHEAPEST STORE IN THE EAST.

Queen's Road, Central: The Old Supreme Court, Telephone 1450.

Episcopal Ages. England and Germany. Apropos of the suggestion of an age limit for holders of ecclesiastical offices, it is interesting to note the great variations in the age of bishops. The oldest is the Bishop of Bristol, who is 80, and the youngest that of Norwich, who is only 50. Altogether there are seven of three-score and ten and over, and eight whose ages range between 60 and 59. If the Bishop of Winchester's age limit of 75 should be adopted, hardly any present bishops would come within it. Dr. Talbot is himself 69.

PRESIDENT YUAN'S POLICY

"I Will Cleave to the Sacred
Constitution".

We take the following from the
"Peking Daily News":

A telegram from Tsai Yuen-pai
and others at Shanghai to the
President, dated July 22:

Since the outbreak in Kiangsi
the provinces in the east and the
south have responded, and they
have unanimously proclaimed
themselves against you. We
Yuen-pai and other, think that
disregarding defeat or victory
this outbreak should be universally
acknowledged as the public
opinion of the people, as it is not
only a few people who have joined
in the protest, and you will
not be willing to allow the country
to be baptized with blood for
individual considerations.

Moreover, it is the custom with
a public servant, that should he
be opposed by the people he
should retire, leaving posterity to
judge him. There has been no
precedent in history for shedding
the blood of the people in order
to contend post of a public servant.
We know that you will
not do so. Therefore it is expected
that you will declare your
resignation, in order to put an
end to disturbance. Thus the
indignation of the people of this
country will be converted into
sympathy. For the interest we
dare not to remain silent.

(Signed) Tsai Yuen-pai, Wong
Chao-ming and Tang
Shao-yi.

The President's Reply.

A reply from the President to
the telegram sent to him by
Tsai Yuen-pai, Wang Chao-min
and Tang Shao-yi.

Your telegram of the 22nd inst.
noted. I thank you for your
advice. I am old, and I do
earnestly hope that I will be like
you, who, being citizens enjoy
the blessings of freedom. How-
ever, I am restricted by the Con-
stitution, and unless the formal
President be elected I cannot
desert my responsibility in viol-
ation of the law leaving the land
and the people to their fate.

At the time when the National
Assembly was inaugurated, I at
once sent a despatch requesting
that the formal President be
quickly elected but on account of
party prejudices nothing has yet
been done. I hope daily to be
released of the grave responsi-
bility. But the rebels have tried
to upset the Republic and de-
stroy the Government, disregarding
the peril of the country. As it is
my responsibility to save the
country and the people, I will
not desert them in time when the
situation has become most critical
and the people have appealed
most piteously for help. I will
not sit still to see the rebellious
Tang terrorize the souls of
millions. Before the election,
there will be no desertion on my
part as long as I am entrusted
with responsibility. This, there-
fore, is my duty towards the
citizens of the Republic and my
gratefulness towards the interest
you have taken in me.

With regard to the chief
instigators of the present rebellion
against the Republic, they are
mostly men occupying important
posts of the various political
parties, and as co-members with
them you should have given them
faithful advice in order to avert
the war of bloodshed. As to
the incendiary outrages, the
murder of the innocent and the
execution of persons of
other Tange, why should you,
who have professed to be
humanitarians, allow them to
commit such atrocities under
heaven, without uttering one
word to protest against such
acts? When I look towards the
South, my heart burns with agony.

With regard to the public
opinion of the people it should
be represented by the majority
of the National Assembly, and
it can never be represented
by the bad characters
who have raised open rebellion
In fact representation means that
the earnest desire for the im-

provement of the miserable con-
dition of the poor majority of the
nation be represented, but it is not
intended to be the instrument for
the attainment of the selfish de-
sire of a handful of bad characters,
who have all the time been seek-
ing for the destruction of the
nation.

The people have been tired of
disturbance and anarchy. Should
the centralization of power of the
Chinese Republic depend solely
upon arms, dissension and dis-
memberment will continue for
hundreds of years. I have been
entrusted by the fathers and
elders, with a great responsibility,
and I will hold it to the end. I
will cleave to the sacred Constitu-
tion, disregarding every other
consideration. I hereby appeal to
your sympathy.

(Signed) Yuan Shih-kai.

GHOST GARDENS.

Favourite Flowers used by Spirits

Have you a ghost garden? The
question is apropos of a strange
story of the occult told by a Can-
terbury clergyman, and the belief
of many spiritualists that flowers
are used as media by disembodied
spirits for communication with
people in this world.

A representative of the "Pall
Mall Gazette" who set out to
investigate learned with surprise
that his visit to a certain in-
stitution was not unexpected.
The journalist smiled inwardly
when the following ex-
planation was offered.

"To-day I smelt the fragrance
of the sweet briar while in my
room. There was no shrub near
to explain the ethereal smell. It
was a message. The plant was
being used as a medium to
convey a pleasant message to me.
I'm not serious? I was never
more in earnest in my life."

The director of the Occult Lib-
rary explained the spiritual
conception of a flower to a "Pall
Mall Gazette" representative as
follows:—

"Flowers are distinctly spiri-
tual. They can form the media
between the departed and those
of us on the earthly plane. They
are also the media for the sub-
conscious and the telepathic.

"The flowers most used
by disembodied spirits are
violet, lily of the valley, rose,
cherry blossom, forget-me-not,
narcissus, and carnation. The
heliotrope is generally associated
with a highly-evolved type of
being. To smelt the fragrance
of the invisible flower is evidence
that the departed wish to convey
a pleasant message to you. Sul-
phurous or disagreeable smells
portend unpleasant experiences.
"Every flower has a soul."

Legal Subtleties.

It is not only in the Old World
that the law is a "bass." Two
men have been arrested for bat-
hing in San Francisco Bay on a
Sunday, for which a local ordi-
nance prescribes a fine of \$500 or
six months' imprisonment. Bath-
ing itself is not forbidden on
Sunday, but the bathers must be
at least 300 feet from the shore,
and even then he is liable to
arrest on the way out.

Mr. Stanley Weyman III,
Mr. Stanley Weyman, novelist,
who resides near Ruthin, in the
Vale of Clwyd, is in ill-health,
and his medical adviser has
stated that he will be unable to
take part in public affairs for
some time. The Denbighshire
Standing Joint Committee, of
which he is a prominent figure,
passed a resolution of sympathy
yesterday expressing the hope
that Mr. Weyman might be
speedily restored to health.

"Our Shakespeare"
In pointing out to the members
of the British Academy that
Shakespeare was not regarded by
Germans as a foreigner, Professor
Brandl was only voicing the
opinion of the majority of his
educated countrymen. It is no
exaggeration to say that the poet
is on the whole more read and
better known in Germany than
in the land of his birth, and
we have certainly not
three or four Shakespearean plays
performed nightly in Germany
Hence the German term "Our
Shakespeare" is no empty phrase.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS

HIS BRITANIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12	2,000	Comdr. A. Cochrane	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. D. E. Trichard	Yantai
Britomart	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Yantai
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Shanghai
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Penang
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	380	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Hampshire	1st class cruiser	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. M. E. Hill	Weihaiwei
Kant	1st class cruiser	9,000	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt O.S.I.	Weihaiwei
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Yangtze
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,040	—	—	Capt. F. O. C. Pasco	Lahnan
Minotaur	1st class cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kid Ie	Weihaiwei
Monmouth	1st class cruiser	8,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. Bartlett	Weihaiwei
Moore	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	Shanghai
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. R. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Ribble	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Rossario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Canton
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	West River
Snake	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo-boat destroyer	350	6	6,000	Gunner W. H. Ryder	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,850	6	—	Com. E. H. Anstruther O.M.G.	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stanford	Yangtze
Thistle	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cotrell	Dormer Yangtze
Uak	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Welland	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Com. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lt.-Com. R. Neville	Weihaiwei
Wilgeon	Gunboat	155	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Yangtze
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze
C. 36	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. McGillivie	Hongkong
C. 37	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. J. James	Hongkong
T.B. 035	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Pope	West River
T.B. 038	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. J. J. J. J.	Hongkong
T.B. 0 7	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Stileman	Hongkong
T.B. 038	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	Hongkong

* Flagship of Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., O.V.O., O.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Kaiser Franz	Armoured cruiser	4,000	45	8,000	Capt. Hauta	Shanghai
Joseph I	Armoured cruiser	4,000	45	8,000	Capt. Hauta	Shanghai
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Verges	Shanghai
Kleber	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,800	Capt. Gouris	Hongkong
Leclerc	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	120	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jervillier	Canton
Feib	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongka
Donard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Duteemps	Tongka
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Korillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Lux	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Deluix	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Froude	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
l'Herbille	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Rouisen	Hongkong
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	—	Saigon
Manche	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon
* Flagship of Commodore Bouicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
German.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,800	22	13,500	Capt. v. Muller	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	23,000	Captain Brunninghaus	Tsingtau
Itia	Gunboat	800	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Canton
Jaguar	Gunboat	800	12	1,300	Comdr. Luring	Shanghai
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Haug	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Thierichen	Hankow
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Mornerberg	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Firle	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	23,000	Capt. Roising	Tsingtau
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,000	Capt. Lt. Brunner	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obt. z. S. v. Maubenge	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Booker	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. v. Moller	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	600	Obt. z. S. Dressler	Yangtze

Portuguese.

Adamastor	Cruiser	1,757	—	—	Capt. Annibal de S. Dias	Hongkong
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhães	Cortez, Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign G. Bradford	Cavite
A-4	—	—	—	—	Ensign W. H. Pastley	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign H. L. Babal Daffer	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign O. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Cruising
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Keller	—
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign W. L. Heiberg	Canton
Chauncy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign Woodson	Cavite
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. J. V. Chase	Cruising
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. T. Barry	Cavite
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. Oggewell	—
Elcano	Gunboat	820	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Gannon	Shanghai
Helena	Gunboat	1,892	8	1,988	Com. G. E. Marvell	Shanghai
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	6	1,100	Lieut. W. R. Lowe	Cavite
Monadnock	Monitor	3,990	6	3,000	Com. W. C. Cole	Olongapo
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,277	Com. W. C. Cole	—
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	Ensign F. J. Peyton	Cavite
Piscataqua	Sea going tug	854	2	1,800	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Canton
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Com. O. W. Cole	Cavite
Quinos	Gunboat	350	2	208	Ensign O. St. A. Botaford	Shanghai
Rainbow	Cruiser	4,380	14	1,800	Lt. Com. D. W. Wurtsbaugh	Swatow
Sampan	Gunboat	243	8	350	Lieut. G. O. Dickman	Shanghai
Saratoga	Cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Wiley	Shanghai
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	208	Lieut. E. Durr	Shanghai
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander J. F. Hubbard	Hongkong
Wompatuck	Tug	462	—	650	Chief B'wain, B. O. Halliwell	Olongapo

* U.S.S. Saratoga Flagship Rear-Admiral E. F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, temporarily

WELLS AND MAHONEY.

Fight for the Heavy Weight Championship.

Following is the continuation of the report in "Boxing" of the fight between Wells and Mahoney.

Packey was doing his best to drive home some telling digs downstairs, but despite his abnormally long reach, for so short a man he could only find his target on rare occasions. The Bombardier had evidently been practising a stop for this variety of punch, and repeatedly dropped his arm across his suppressed weak spot. Never once did he adopt the guard at Ghent, but he braved it going in great style last night, and Packey was rarely dangerous, save with those overhand punches. The Irishman's left went faster than his right, and seemed to lack power, and as Wells was clearly getting stronger every round, instead of weaker, as had been expected, all the Irish boy's victory became centred on a lucky punch.

This last nearly came to light again in the sixth session, though it is rather unfair to Mahoney to describe the punch as a lucky one. Packey had bared his way to close quarters, and driven a right upper cut to the chin, which did the holder no good whatever. Billy planted a rather feasible right to the body and clinched, and then got away, to miss badly with a light hook. Mahoney had a chance here but had gone too far away to seize it when it arrived. Nevertheless, Packey came in slowly, it is true, but full of determination as ever, to swing left and right to the face. Both blows landed, and Wells seemed none the better for them. Yet he pulled himself together in really great fashion, and stabbing Mahoney with a left to the mouth, crossed a really wicked right to the jaw.

Mahoney, however, was unshakable, and came back as full of grit and vigour as ever to receive a terrific left drive flush on the mouth, which split his lip. Still Packey kept his feet, and continued to keep them in spite of a rattle of left jabs to the face. Surely since the days of Iron-bark Burge the like of Packey Mahoney has never been seen. He was hammered with every variety of punch. Hooks, jabs, right crosses, upper cuts found his face, his nose and mouth, his chin and his jaw, yet Packey simply refused to be knocked down. He was certainly pushed down twice, and each time took a rest of from 5 to 7 sec. before he rose, but he wasn't knocked down until the finish. When he did go down and out finally he went simply and solely because exhausted nature could no longer sustain him.

What is more, he flatly refused to be even shaken by punches which were quite hard enough to put even a giant to sleep. It seemed to us that his jaw was broken as early as the seventh round if not earlier, but in spite of this he still smiled and continued to come up for more. Wells could always punch. Al Palzer has publicly declared that he has the hardest punch of any man he knows or has seen, and the Bombardier not only times and again, but on dozens of occasions, would check Mahoney's advance with a left jab and then smash his right hard to the angle of the jaw.

Yet Mahoney never wilted. He could scarcely be said to have weakened to any appreciable extent until the 10th round, came along, and then—well, he did begin to totter a trifle when Wells drove him into a corner, upper-cut him severely and then slammed all manner of punches to the face and head.

Just before this the Bombardier, who had been simply raining in lightning jabs and right hooks, had whipped home a right upper-cut which would have lifted any less sturdy man off his feet. Mahoney went back, but refused to stagger. Billy must have thought that he had him at his mercy, especially as Packey's hands were down, for he let go all his force into a whizzing right. Packey just got out of the way of this, as though it was something that didn't really matter, and walking steadily to his corner after his severe punishment in the corner, came up as serenely as ever.

(To be Continued)

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Following is the abstract of the assets and liabilities of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as at 30th June, 1913. The report of the court of directors appeared in yesterday's issue.

Liabilities.
Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000.00
Sterling Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.00 at ex. 2/- 15,000,000.00
Silver Reserve Fund 17,200,000.00

Marine Insurance Account, 250,000.00

Notes in Circulation:—

(Authorised Issue against Secured Deposits with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their Trustees) \$15,000,000.00
Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance against Secured Deposits with the Hongkong Government, \$4,177,000.00

Current Accounts, Silver, \$118,042,085.73

Current Accounts, Gold, \$5,053,405.00

Fixed Deposits, Silver, 70,058,873.05

Fixed Deposits, Gold, \$4,247,715.00

9a 10a, 42,484,019.70

112,542,893.65

Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers, Call Loans and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments), 10,862,185.06

Acceptances on Account of Constituent, 10,078,194.83

Profit and Loss Account, 5,005,578.15

Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, £10,351,356.17

of which £7,865,491.3s. 0d. have since run off.

\$387,545,481.95

Assets.

Cash, 561,540,356.55

Gold lodged with the Hongkong Government against authorised and/or excess note circulation, 16,000,000.00

Bullion in hand and in Transit, 11,072,894.81

Indian Government Rupee paper, 1,367,910.12

Colonial and other securities, 12,635,538.24

Sterling Reserve Fund Investments viz.—£1,200,000 2½% Consols at 72 \$864,000

(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve).

\$330,000

3% Exchequer Bonds due 1930 at 93 240,800

Other Securities, written down to 329,100

\$1,500,000 at ex. 2/-

15,000,000.00

Loans and Credits, 139,140,340.13

Bills Receivable, 124,500,318.55

Liabilities of constituents for acceptance, per contra, 10,078,194.83

Bank Premises, 6,107,120.02

\$387,545,481.95

General Profit and Loss Account.

To Amounts Written off:—

Remuneration to Directors, ... \$ 15,000.00

To Dividend Account:—

Dividend £2 per Share on 120,000 Shares = \$ 240,000 at 1/11s = \$2,438,095.24

Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, ... 250,000.00

Transfer to Bank Premises Account, ... 250,000.00

Balance forward to next half-year, ... 2,052,482.91

Total, ... \$5,005,578.15

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1912, ... \$2,011,410.35

Amount of net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1913, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due, ... 2,094,167.80

\$5,005,578.15

Sterling Reserve Fund.

To Balance, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/-, ... \$15,000,000.00

(Invested in Sterling), ... \$15,000,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1912, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/-, ... \$15,000,000.00

Silver Reserve Fund.

To Balance, ... \$17,200,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1912, ... \$17,200,000.00

By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account, ... 250,000.00

\$17,450,000.00

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

A. CECIL HYNES, Acting Chief Accountant.

STANLEY H. DOD, Director.

WELL, DAVID LANDELL, Director.

G. FRIEDLAND, Director.

We have compared the above Statement with the books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. MAITLAND, Auditor.

J. W. C. BONNAR, Auditor.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1913.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

"DANGEROUS" ROADS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

Sir:—An article called "Dangerous" Roads appears in your issue of August 4. I would be obliged if you could put the writer into communication with me and ask him to give time and place at which some tramway repair work holes were unguarded and unlighted.

It is very seldom indeed that our men fail to light and guard all repair work.

A recent letter on the same subject referred to Happy Valley and blamed the Tramway Co. for neglect. It may interest the writer of this to know that the Tramway Co. have done and are doing no work whatever in Happy Valley.

Vague letters of complaint to the newspapers giving no date, time or place are useless. A definite letter or message to the proper quarter would be a courtesy and a great help to the authority concerned, besides conferring a public benefit.

Yours etc.

J. STODARD KENNEDY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1913.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1913.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Moi Lung Pa ...	lb. 18
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk ...	" 18
" Roast, —Shiu ...	" 18
" Breast, —Nagu Lam ...	" 12
" Soup, —Tong Yuk ...	" 15
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa ...	" 18
" do. —Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau ...	" 28
" Sausages, —Ngau Chauang ...	" 20
Bull's Brains, —Know ...	each 43
" Tongue fresh, —Ngau ...	" 55
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Li ...	" 60
" Head, —Ngau Ten ...	" 12
" Heart, —Ngau Sam ...	" 15
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin ...	" 8
" Feet, —Ngau Kask ...	" 9
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yi ...	" 13
" Tail, —Ngau Mei ...	" 12
" Liver, —Ngau Kon ...	" 6
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To ...	" 21
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau Chai-tan-kark ...	set \$1
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwai ...	" 25
" Leg, —Yeung Pei ...	" 22
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau ...	" 27
Pigs Chinkings, —Chu Ohong ...	per set 2
" Brains, —Chu K'ow ...	" 12
" Feet, —Chu Kark ...	" 10
" Fry, —Chu Ohok ...	" 13
" Head, —Chu Tau ...	" 10
" Heart, —Chu Sum ...	" 8
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu ...	" 23
" Liver, —Chu Con ...	" 24
Pork Chop, —Chu Pak Kwai ...	" 27
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk ...	" 21
" Leg, —Chu Pa ...	" 24
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau ...	" 65
Sheep Head and Feet, —Tau Kark ...	each 7
" Heart, —Yeung Sum ...	" 9
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu ...	" 25
" Liver, —Yeung Con ...	" 22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai ...	" 18
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau ...	" 25
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau ...	" 18
" Veal, —Ngau Chai Yuk ...	" 26
" Sausages, —Ngau Chai Chauang ...	" 26

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Chai ...	lb. 32
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai ...	" 24
Ducks, —Ap ...	" 24
Doves, —Pan Kau ...	each 10
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan ...	per doz 10
Fowls, Canton, —Kai ...	" 23
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai ...	" 24
Geese, —Ngai ...	" 24
Geese, Wild, —Shang-ho Yea Ngai ...	" 24
Musks, —Wong Keng ...	each 10
Hare, Shanghai, —Yu Chai ...	" 10
Partridge, —Che Knap ...	pair 3
Pheasant, —Shan Kai ...	" 20
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kup ...	each 20
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kup ...	" 24
Quail, —Um Chun ...	" 24
Rice Birds, —Wo Fa Cheal ...	dozen 22
Snipe, —Sa Choy ...	each 15
Turkeys, Cook, —Phor Kai Kung ...	" 55
" Hen, —Na ...	" 55
Wild Ducks, —Shai—Shang-hoi Sui Ap ...	" 5
" Teal, —Sui Ap Chai ...	" 5
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap ...	" 5

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu ...	lb. 24
Bream, —Bin Yu ...	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sia Yu ...	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu ...	" 10
Codfish, —Chik Yu ...	" 10
Codfish, —Man Yu ...	" 10
Craie, —Hoi ...	" 18
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu ...	" 14
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu ...	" 10
Dace, —Wong Mei Lan ...	" 11
Dog Fish, —Tui Yu ...	" 15
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Mann ...	" 28
" Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu ...	" 28
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin ...	" 32
Frogs, —Tien Kai ...	" 55
Garoupa, —Sak Pan ...	" 14
Gudgeon, —Pak Kup Yu ...	" 22
Herring, —Tao Pak ...	" 20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup ...	" 22
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu ...	" 28
Loach, —Wu Yu ...	" 40
Lobsters, —Lung Ha ...	" 24
Mackerel, —Chi Yu ...	" 23
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu ...	" 18
Mullet, —Chai Yu ...	" 18
Oysters, —Sang Hoo ...	" 16
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu ...	" 15
Perch, —Tau Loo ...	" 9
Pike, —Fa Paw Poong ...	" 20
Plaice, —Pan Yu ...	" 32
Pomfret, Black, —Fak Chong ...	" 28
Pomfret, White, —Fak Chong ...	" 43
Prawns, —Ming Ha ...	" 6
Ray, —Pai Pa Si ...	" 16
Rock Fish, —Sok Ka Kung ...	" 10
Shrimp, —Chai Yu ...	" 10

肉食

Shrimp, —Sa Yu ...	lb. 34
Shrimp, —Po Yu ...	" 8
Shrimps, —Ha ...	" 26
Snapper, —Sap Yu ...	" 26
Soles, —Tai Sa Yu ...	" 22
Tench, —Wan Yu ...	" 13
Turbot, —Cho How Yu ...	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Kork Yu ...	" 50
White Bait, —Ngau Yu Chai ...	" 1

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Hung Yau ...	lb. 30
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho ...	" 20
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ...	" 20
" Small, —Hoi Tong ...	" 20
" Oustard, —Fan Lai Chi ...	each 10
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu ...	lb. 3
" (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu ...	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut ...	" 10
Carambola, —Yeung Tue ...	" 11
Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse ...	each 11
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong ...	" 8
" America, —Kum San Ning Moon ...	" 8
Lichests Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone ...	" 12
" Fresh ...	" 12
Limes (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong ...	each 15
Mango, Manila, —Lui Sung Mong ...	" 15
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tee ...	doz 10
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching ...	" 10
" Sweet ...	" 10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay ...	" 12
" (Canton), Cooking, —Sa Lay ...	" 12
Peanuts, —Fa Sang ...	" 12
Perseimons Large, —Hung Chie ...	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Law each ...	" 12
" 2nd ...	" 12
Plantain, —Tai Chou ...	lb. 3
Pumpkins, —Swatow, Hung Lai ...	" 18
Pumelo, Siam, —Ching Lo Yau ...	each 18
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwai ...	" 15
Walnuts, —Hop Tuo ...	lb. 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo ...	" 15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ...	each 10
" (China) Sai Kwa ...	" 10
Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tse ...	lb. 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

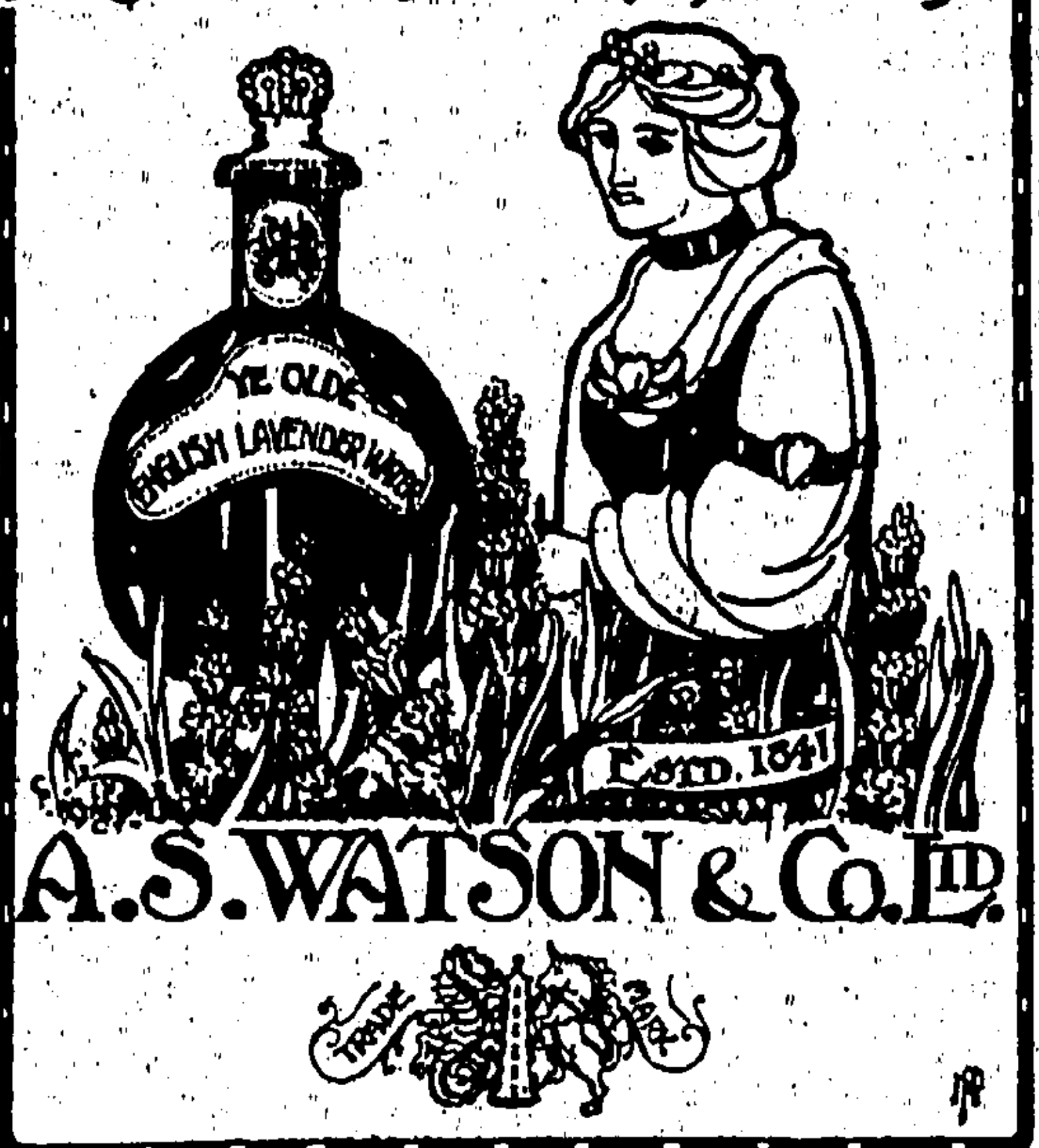
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi ...	lb. 10
Chauk ...	" 25
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau ...	" 25
" (French), Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin ...	" 25
" Tau ...	" 25
" Sprout, —Ah Cho ...	" 10
" Long, —Tau Ko ...	" 10
Best Root, —Hung Chai Tau ...	each 6
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen ...	" 6
" Red, —Hung Ker ...	" 15
Cabbage, Chinese, com., —Kai Choy ...	" 12
Cabbage Red, —Hung Yeh Choy ...	" 8
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai ...	" 12
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun ...	lb. 15
Carrots, —Kam Shun ...	lb. 10
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Chai ...	" 10
" English, —Yeung Kan Chai ...	" 10
Chillies Dried, —Gom Lat Chiu ...	" 35
" Red, —Hung Far Chiu ...	" 20
" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu ...	" 15
Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Liu ...	" 6
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa ...	" 8
Bitter Squash, —Fa Kwa ...	" 8
Garlic, —Que Tau ...	" 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tee Keung ...	" 10
" old, —Lo Keung ...	" 20
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan ...	" 18
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai ...	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Chai ...	" 1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai ...	lb. 8
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai ...	" 25
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sung Cho Koo ...	each 10
Mush Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa ...	" 10
Okroos ...	" 10
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau ...	" 8
" Green, —Sang Chong ...	" 8
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tau ...	" 10
Papaya, 1st qual., —Tai Man Sau Kuo ...	each 10
" 2nd ...	" 8
Parley, —Kun Cho ...	" 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau ...	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu ...	" 3
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tse ...	" 1
" Japan, —Yut Poon Shu Tse ...	" 1
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tse ...	" 3
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tse ...	" 3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa ...	" 4
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsei ...	" 6
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong ...	" 8
Sage, —Tse So ...	" 8
Shallots, —Gon Ching Tau ...	" 7
Spinach, —Yin Chai ...	" 6
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker ...	" 6
" Wai Tan ...	" 8
" Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak ...	" 18
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak ...	" 18
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa ...	" 3
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa ...	" 3
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Chai ...	" 12
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau ...	" 10
Yams, —Ta Shu ...	" 6

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The favourite perfume of a by-gone age



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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to the service truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

The growth of Anglo-American friendship in recent years has been one of the most gratifying developments in the march of world-events. And we have always held the view that the feelings of amity and goodwill should be encouraged until a close and lasting understanding is reached between the two nations. There have been disputes between Britain and America in the past, and we may take it that there will be in the future; but nobody believes that the time will ever arise when friction between the two countries will not yield to diplomatic effort. We would go so far as to say that war between Britain and America will ever be an impossibility; the good sense of both nations revolts at the idea. For our kinship is strong and potent.

We all know how enthusiastically the leading men of both countries are working together to celebrate fittingly the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking peoples. The British delegation which recently visited the United States to confer with the American and Canadian Committees on the subject of the approaching celebration—which takes place less than two years hence—found that the people across the Atlantic were aglow with enthusiasm over the project, and we now read that all three participants are making most elaborate preparations which involve the expenditure of very large sums upon permanent monuments, works, and educational endowments. The British programme has been the subject of protracted and careful consideration, and one or two of its main features are worth noticing. In the first place, permission has been obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey to erect in the historic building a memorial to the Centenary of Peace. But one of the most interesting proposals of all is that Sulgrave Manor, Northants, the ancestral home of the Washington family, should be purchased and maintained as a place of pilgrimage for Americans in England. Already an option on this historic property has been secured. Then it is suggested that there should be founded a permanent Chair of Anglo-American History and that a scheme of annual prizes in the elementary and secondary schools should be arranged for essays on topics germane to the main objects of the celebration. These plans are quite apart from the actual festivities, which will be on a lavish scale, and it is reckoned that a sum of between £50,000 and £60,000 will be required to put them into execution.

Those who are concerning themselves in the movement have evidently a fine conception of the task to which they have put their hands, and it is especially satisfactory to observe that the proposals are of such a character that the appeals for funds can scarcely fail to meet with a magnificent response. It is a great event; not only in the history of the two peoples immediately concerned, but in the annals of civilisation; and it must be that the carrying in effect of the several schemes contemplated will yet further strengthen Anglo-American friendship and materially help towards the attainment of that closer understanding which the best thought of both nations so earnestly desires to see eventuate.

Firms and Their Shroffs.

The case in which a local firm was fined \$10 yesterday for failing to see that its shroff duly stamped certain receipts is of more than passing interest. Moreover, it appears to point to the law, as it at present stands, inflicting a distinct hardship on business houses. Evidence was forthcoming in the case under notice that the complainant was provided with an unlimited supply of stamps for the purpose of receipting bills, and that he did not carry out the obligations required by law was certainly no fault of the firm. If the law is to be literally enforced as it has been in this case, it will mean that absolutely to enslave against being prosecuted, firms will have to send some one round with their shroffs to see that the latter affix the necessary stamps. In our opinion, where it is proved that the firm has taken every precaution to see that the revenue is not defrauded, the law should be satisfied with the infliction of a penalty on the defaulting shroff.

A Word to the—

Our compliments to Indian policeman B113, and will be pleased to turn his attention to other matters than the prevention of our boys from selling newspapers? We have no desire to interfere with his little recreations. We can quite understand that he has to keep his hand in, to speak, by practising on some one; and little boys make nice, easy, unexciting practice. But there are other people and other matters which want attention. There are, for instance, certain chair coolies who turn that part of the street under our office windows into a very Eden at times. We merely make the suggestion; in a friendly way, too, we remark that there are other newspaper sellers who are very much like our own, to our view, but who, to the police (it would seem) are angelic compared with the holly pirates and brigands who sell the "Telegraph." We grow tired of making complaint. We do not care, every night, to stand beside an Indian constable and watch him, as it were, while the "Telegraph" boys last past affrightedly. Therefore we address B113 in this fashion. He will not read this, of course, but somebody who instructs him may, and—?

The Canton Turmoil.

The old danger presents itself in Canton. Following the revolution, the disbanding of the troops proved to be no easy business; and, before it was completed, some ugly deeds were reported. It is easier to arm men than to disarm them after; and to control an army of only partially disciplined troops which has taken the bit between its teeth is a difficult and dangerous task. Having tasted its own power by rounding on Chan King Ming, the Canton troops seem disposed now to lay down their own terms as to what shall, and what shall not, be done. That being the case, there is no need for the prompt appearance of a strong man; such as one as always commands respect and confidence. Whether General Lung will prove the man needed, remains to be seen; but he will disappoint many people if he fails to take hold with a firm grip.

Ulster Madness.

It will be noticed from one of to-day's telegrams that Sir Edward Carson is still on the way-path in Ulster. He has been "inspecting" some 3,000 "dressed Clubmen" at Portrush. These men, we assume, are part of the Ulster Army of which we have heard so much, and it may also be concluded that they are some of the forces on which the Orangemen are to rely in case a resort to arms should prove necessary. Whether or not they have secret supplies of arms does not transpire; may be they have nothing more fearful in their possession than the dummy rifles with which their partisans have made such a brave time at previous inspections. However that may be, the whole thing strikes one as preposterously absurd and childish, and the sooner Sir Edward Carson casts off his assumption of the role of a semi-General, the better for himself and the cause which he so bravely espouses.

DAY BY DAY.

"How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness."—Washington Irving.

The Mails.
German Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Buelow last evening.

American and Siberian Mails.—Due per s.s. Canada Maru to-day.

German Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Yorok at 1 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Buelow at 5 p.m. to-day.

Canadian and American Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Cyclops at 4 p.m. to-day.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Chiyo Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chicago Maru at noon to-morrow.

Missing Children.
Five children, come from the Canton boats and some from houses in the central district, have been reported to the Police as missing.

Silk Delivered.
The silk shipment by the O. S. S. steamer "Panama Maru" which left Hongkong on June 25, was delivered in New York on July 30.

Stealing Clothes.
At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Melbourn sentenced a man to fourteen days imprisonment and four hours' strokes for stealing clothes valued at \$3.

Constable's Mistake.
An Indian constable whilst patrolling his beat on the Peak Road, picked up a dynamite cartridge which exploded in his hand blowing half of it off. He is now in the hospital and he is likely to remain there for some time.

Silk Cargo.
The cargo of raw silk shipped on board the s.s. "Paul Lestat" R. which left this port on the 17th June, was delivered at New York on the 2nd August, i.e. 45 days only. The Raw Silk shipped on board the s.s. "Armand Behio" which left this port on the 1st July, was delivered at Lyon on the 4th instant.

Fire in Oil Store.
About five o'clock this morning the fire brigade was called out to a fire which occurred at 314 Des Vaux Road, an oil store. The flames were confined to the ground floor, and though the exact amount of damage is at present unknown it is believed that \$200 will cover it. The premises were insured for \$5,000 in the Lun Yick Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for Thursday.

Following are the orders of the day.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinances, 1888.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration and supervision of certain schools.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally.

CAPTAIN REIMERS.

Popular Shipper Secures Promotion.

By the "Yorok" to-day Captain D. Reimers, along with his wife and son, sailed for home.

Captain Reimers has been in command of the s.s. Pilsnauk, which has been on the Bangkok-China run. The skipper has been out here since the company concentrated attention on shipping in the East. Both the Captain and his wife are well known in the Colony and their many friends will be pleased to hear that promotion has fallen to the lot of the popular captain, and that in the future he will have charge of one of the home liners.

THE CANTON TURMOIL

SOLDIERS IN POSSESSION OF THE YAMEN.

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton—Monday afternoon.—The topic of the moment is "Where is Chan Kwing Ming?" Taking the definite before the indefinite, it is easy to say that he ran away from the Yamen yesterday afternoon, and that his last act as Tath was to condemn to death three military officers who were under arrest in the prison. Their alleged offence was refusing to fight against Lung, but it seems pretty clear that Mr. Chan was wrangling an old private grudge. The three men were shot, and the news travelled post-haste to the headquarters at In Tong, where all were popular. The result was a temporary mutiny. Regardless of authority, the artillery brought down the guns from In Tong and mounted them at an old monastery outside the East Gate, training them on the Yamen. The shells fired were not explosive and, apart from injuring the roof of the Yamen and badly wounding a man seated in a restaurant outside, no harm seems to have been done.

Soldiers Hold the Yamen.

To-day the Yamen is in possession of the soldiers, under General So; the civil officials have fled and no admittance can be gained by any outside. Your correspondent could not even get an interpreter to go up with him, though all in the neighbourhood is quiet.

The civil officials maintain that Chan Kwing Ming, attended by two adherents, fled northwards, in civilian clothes, to join some of his Wai Chan troops who are known to be loyal to him. On the Shummen another story is told. It is said that the Tath arrived here yesterday afternoon and slept at the Victoria Hotel all night, leaving in a sampan, ostensibly for the s.s. Honam, soon after 7 a.m. It is said that he arrived in native costume but left wearing English dress. So far no official confirmation of this has been received. No one can speak as to Shum's whereabouts except that he has left the Yamen; he is quite likely to have gone to his home in Kwangai or to Macao. General So is believed to have been under arrest till the time of the outbreak.

Temporary Tutuh.

A story current in Hongkong as to the execution of seventy soldiers last Friday is stoutly denied, even by Chan's opponents. No soldiers were executed, but "a few" officers, were who shot for some petty political offence.

Immediately after the firing on the Yamen, the merchant gulls, supported by the bulk of the army, elected General So to act as temporary tutuh, pending the arrival of General Lung, or, as some say, of Chan Ouh-Shun, whom it will be remembered, Yuan Shih Kai appointed Tath when Wu Hon Mao was dismissed, and who is believed to be in Hongkong, having arrived there recently from Mukden. Later and authority, we intend to report Yuan Shih Kai as having been officially appointed Tutuh, and as being about to enter the city.

Spies About.

Yuan Shih Kai is said to have spies in the neighbourhood. Two Chinese came in from Hongkong yesterday morning wearing native clothes, and having traversed the city returned to the hotel, donned European dress and left again by the 5 p.m. boat. Both are thought to have been doing "look-see piggin" for Yuan.

The native Bund is still noticeably quiet; many of the small craft that moved away yesterday have not returned to their moorings. There was a little cracker firing this morning, though not prolonged as it was last night.

Last night your correspondent succeeded in getting into the native city for a lengthy walk. The atmosphere was not precisely one of rejoicing, though not far short of it. Shall we say Canton was heaving a sigh?

of relief? It was not easy to judge what the people thought, because most of them were confined to their houses by the heavy rain. Here and there, in covered spots, boys and coolies played, gambling games with spent crackers, and some of the shops were full of laughing and chattering busy-bodies; the greater number, however, were shut. Occasional cracker firing was heard, but only at long intervals, even in the Wong Sha district. A great number of police guards were in the streets, in batches of five and six, all having fixed bayonets; but the rain was so uncomplimentary that anything of the nature of a demonstration seemed out of the question.

Police Remain Neutral.

Seemingly the civil officials were kept very much in the dark as to what was likely to happen. The police have steadfastly remained neutral throughout, their one idea being to maintain order in the city itself whatever might happen and all praise is due to them and their energetic chief Chan King Wa for their patient carrying out of a difficult and unthankful task.

The English Bund was busy this morning. H.M.S. Moorhen returned at an early hour from Samshui and, shortly before nine, the two first launches of Indian Soldiers, (25th Punjab) who had arrived from Hongkong by the s.s. Fatsan, were landed at the Consulate jetty. Over two hundred of them have come under Captains Tyrell, Atkins and Steele, and have pitched their tents at the far end of the concession.

Notes Rise Steadily.

Later—All is quiet in the streets, but a quick-firing gun is still mounted at the entrance of the Chinese police head quarters. Things seem normal outside the Yamen.

The Kwangtung notes rose last night and again this morning, and now realise 82 cents to the dollar. They are expected to go higher by to-morrow.

Of the fighting in the Samshui neighbourhood, little that is definite is to be learned. The British naval authorities are necessarily reticent, though one of them went so far as to say that the popular idea as to what is happening up the river is an entirely erroneous one. Undoubtedly there was a little fighting up there last night (Monday). Some of the Cantonese troops there seem to be most amusingly belligerent, for they have stated that having had the trouble of going out so far, they will not leave till they have had a brush with General Lung's men. A merchant skipper who arrived from the neighbourhood this morning told the writer that he saw no fighting at all. The Cantonese were the men camped at Samshui and Lung's troops at Wing On, eight miles further.

The French gunboat Vigilante has left, her destination being kept strictly secret.

Canton Wednesday morning.—So far as can be known at present the night has passed uneventfully. Last night, both on the Shummen and in the native city, the topic of conversation was Chan Kwing Ming—his place of hiding (which nobody knows though many suspect) and his character (which seems to be nothing to boast of). Also dark hints are in the air, and have been for some days if not actually of international complications, of something not unlike. The theories—theories are, surely, the word—date back to last week when it was common gossip that that bone of contention Chan Kwing Ming had been received for safety on board (a) French (b) a Japanese, gunboat.

Don'tless it was on the Shummen that the rumour arose, but it soon travelled into the city, where it was trimmed, extended, improved and seasoned to taste. Then some foolish person down from Shanghai strengthened the Chi-

nese belief in the "complications" by telling the natives that, in the Northern city, the representatives of the Powers were each taking a throat and ready to fight at any second. Next was the affair of money being taken into the Taiwan Bank; then repetitions of the tale that Chan had been spirited away on a foreign gunboat and so forth. Yesterday morning the French gunboat Vigilante disappeared, her destination being kept secret; and this was sufficient to satisfy many people that the runaway Tath was on board and being escorted into safety. Late last night the gossip took a new turn, and located Chan in a Japanese house on the Shummen. One has neither time nor patience to sift all this; one can only stand by and watch and listen.

The Chinese who were confident that Sun Yat Sen was in the city are less sure since the "Telegraph's" wire from Shanghai has been seen. It is believed, by the way, that he will arrive this morning on the Shummen.

H.M.S. Moorhen left again for up river yesterday afternoon. A propos of navy matters it is being said here that near Shamshui the other day T.B.O.36 was fired on by Lung's men. Soon after—so runs the story—Lung sent a deputation of officers on board a British gunboat to tender apologies. These the captain refused to accept, saying that they must be conveyed to the senior naval officer of the district.

H. M. S. Sandpiper returned from Samshui yesterday, midday. The shore guard from the Olio has been withdrawn since the Punjab garrisoned the settlement. Last night the Olio had her side-lights up, as though above to make a move.

A further sensation arose last night when it was known that the six British Consular officials from the British Yamen in the Native City had been ordered by the Consul General to come on to the Shummen for safety. They arrived with as much baggage as seemed to promise their making a long stay. Last night the Concession was, if anything, more closely guarded than before, and, coming back at eleven o'clock, your correspondent was, for the first time, asked to produce his pass.

Now as to the more serious and credible talk of the native city, as heard last night by the "Telegraph's" representative. It will have been seen from former reports that in Chinese officialdom each man's doings and intentions are a secret from his neighbour; that one department knows nothing of the proceedings of another, and that the native public are as ignorant as we of Europeans of what occurs within the yamen walls.

Thus your readers will realise the many difficulties your correspondent is labouring under to get news.

Now that Chan has gone, the talk seems to be opening out a bit and a little more frankness is observable, and a state of things is revealed which supports more strongly than anything else could the contention to which the "Telegraph" has clung ever since the Revolution; namely, that let them call themselves by what party names they choose, the Chinese are still, at heart, what they were in the old days, and their readiness for "dead" of darkness, is as great as ever. You spoke, the other day, in an editorial, of Shum's lack of sense of humour, but he is a positive Herbert Campbell by the side of Chan Kwing Ming. What are we to say of a man who daily for certainly more than a week past, has been sending army officers to prison and to death without a trial, yet all the time making the ground of his revolt against Yuan the fact that that gentleman does not rule constitutionally? If this was his method of endearing troops to him and making them ready to die for him, one is bound to feel that there was at least a certain crudeness about Mr. Chan's outlook on life.

Remarks are being made, too, as to his views on the question of public moities. Among other things it has leaked out that, up to the very moment of his departure, he was playing fast and loose with the Treasury. What conclusion that faithful branch of the

Continued on page 5.

TELEPHONE No. 135

LOG BOOK

Port of Calcutta : A Commission.

Aerial Screws on Canal Boats.
The development of aerial propulsion has now given the aeronautical engineer sufficient data concerning propellers working in air to enable him to apply aerial propulsion to barges. All that is required for that purpose is a specially designed propelling plant, with efficient devices for the transmission of the power of the motor to the propeller and for the protection of the propeller against breakages. Some interesting experiments have already been made, and the results obtained demonstrate the practicability and advantages of this method of propulsion. In this instance it was found possible to drive a flat-bottomed vessel, 128 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, at the rate of five miles an hour, using a motor of only 9 h.p., this speed being attained in 30 sec. Only one two-bladed propeller, 8 ft. in diameter, was used. It will cost only be possible, to reduce the diameter of the propeller and it is calculated that one of less than 6 ft. in diameter will easily draw a 40 to 50 ton barge. The advantages possessed by an aerial propelling group for use in canal navigation over other systems of propulsion are numerous. It will enable a barge to pass, under its own power, from any one waterway into another; it will abolish the primitive, cumbersome, expensive, and slow method of horse-towing and it will make canal navigation practically independent of floods, which, at present, often render horse-towing impossible. The cost of installation and upkeep of the plant complete with engine, propellers, and special devices for passing under tunnels and bridges will be slight. It is estimated that the total cost of fitting a barge 110 ft. long, 11½ ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep, having a carrying capacity of about 120 tons, with an aerial propelling plant capable of driving it at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, will be under £150.

As regards cost of transportation, whereas the average price with the ordinary system of horse-towing is about 0.15d. per ton per mile, it is calculated that with aerial propulsion the cost will sink below 0.08d. per ton per mile. The system is to be tested commercially on the route of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Company.

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SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG* Sat, 9th Aug. at noon.

MANILA.....YUENSANG* Sat, 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN via Chefoo.....CH'PSHING* Sun, 10th Aug. at d'light.

DALNY & C'AO.....HOPSANG* Mon, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m.

STOKE, Penang & Cotta YATSHING* Wed, 13th Aug. at 2 p.m.

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Hongkong, 6th August, 1913.

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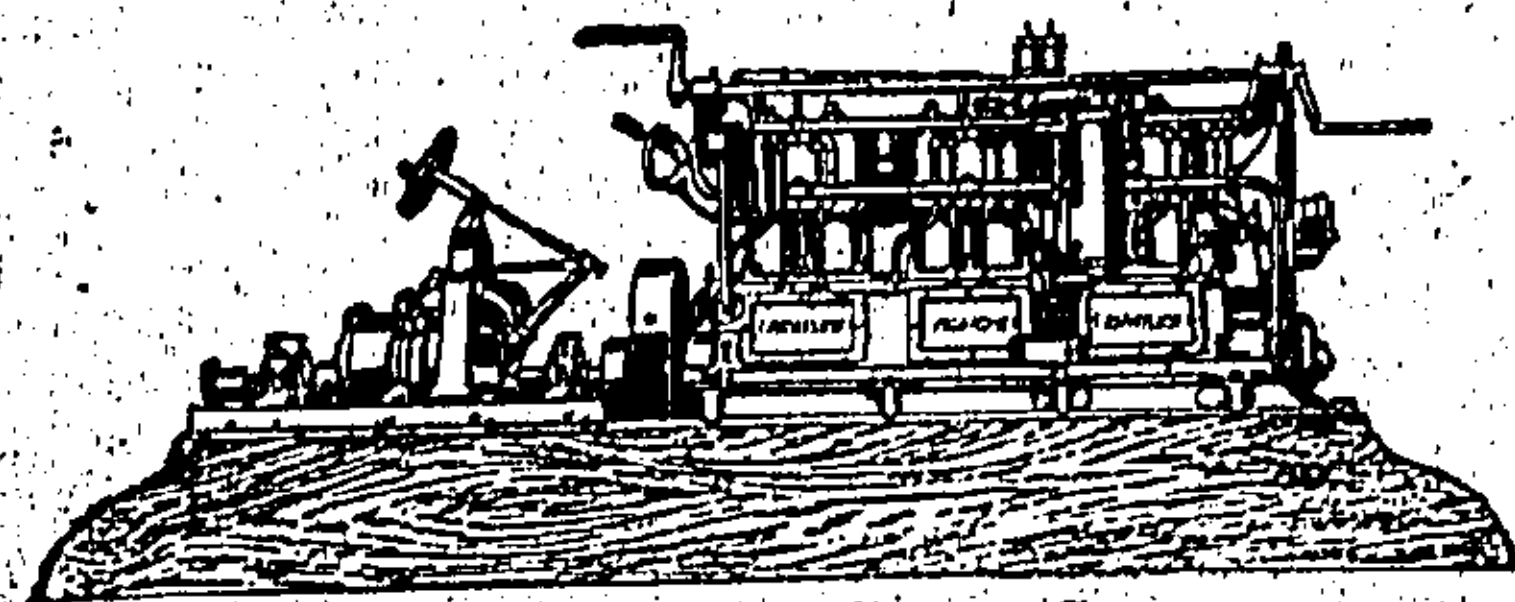
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Havre, Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	20 August
Havre, Emden and Hamburg &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	4 Sept.
M'selles via S'gon, S'pore, O'bo, Port Said	Amazona	M. M. Co.	12 August
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore &c.	Hitachi Maru	N. Y. K.	13 August
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Preussen	H. A. L.	12 August
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	15 August

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	14 August
San, Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 August
San, Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	16 August
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	Shidzuoka Maru	N. Y. K.	12 August
Vancouver, St. Louis and/or Tacoma, & P'land (Or.)	Ucheamark	H. A. L.	27 August
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	7 August
do do do do	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Mon'agle	O. P. R. Co.	30 August
do do do do	E. of Asia	O. P. R. Co.	13 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Crombie	J. M. & Co.	12 August
do do do do	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Bayo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do do do	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	9 August
do do do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	16 August
do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjinhai	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Kobe and Yokohama	Shiyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
do do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Faltala	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Haichow	B. & S.	9 August
Chinwantao	Hopang	J. M. & Co.	8 August
Yokkaichi and Kobe	Hakusiki Maru	O. S. K.	8 Aug.
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	6 Aug. about
Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	9 Aug.
do	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	18 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuu	B. & S.	12 Aug.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rabi	S. T. & Co.	15 Aug.
do do do	Zifiro	S. T. & Co.	6 August
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Wak'ya Maru	N. Y. K.	9 August
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. & Co.	8 August
do do do	A. Apar	D. S. & Co.	6 Aug.
do do do	Yatsing	J. M. & Co.	13 August
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Kanagawa Maru	N. Y. K.	9 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Apar	D. S. & Co.	16 August
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Nyauza	P. & O.	7 Aug. about
do do do	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do do do	Polynesian	M. M. Co.	11 Aug.
do do do	Scandia	H. A. L.	14 Aug.
do do do	Australien	M. M.	11 Aug.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Buelow	M. & Co.	6 Aug. about
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Shanghai	Tjiki	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Anhui	B. & S.	7 August
do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	31 August
do	Chenau	B. & S.	9 Aug.
do	Lucbow	B. & S.	14 August
do	Aradia	P. & O. Co.	14 Aug. about
do	Hengsang	J. M. & Co.	7 August
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	10 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	8 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Pen'ge & C'bo	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	28 Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	18 August
Jessellon, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of Aug.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. & Co.	8 Aug.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. & Co.	7 August
Hoihow and Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	9 Aug.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Tientsin	Chipshing.
Hoihow	Hongkong.
San Francisco	Chiyo Maru.
Tacoma	Chicago Maru.
Macao	Sui Tai.
Straits	A. Apar.
Stralis	Sinla.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels.
Calcutta	Kumsang.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The United States mail ex. s.s. Niles has been transferred to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha s.s. Canada Maru, which is scheduled to arrive here on the 6th of August.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shiyo Maru left Yokohama for Honolulu on the 2nd July and is due at San Francisco the 7th August.

The P. M. s.s. Korea arrived at San Francisco on 3rd August.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Montague left Vancouver on the 23rd July a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 30th June.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of India left Nagasaki on the 4th inst. at 4 p.m. and was due to arrive at Kobe on the 5th inst. at 6 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Vancouver on the 2nd inst. between 10 p.m. & midnight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Sigismund left Kuchino on the 1st inst. and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. a.m.

The O. S. K. s.s. Canada Maru from Tacoma via Victoria and Japan Ports, left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst. 11 a.m. and is due here on the 6th inst. noon.

The s.s. Glenlogan passed the Suez Canal on 25th July for Hongkong via Straits.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza left Singapore for this Port on the 1st instant at 3.30 p.m. and is due here on the 6th instant at about 4 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Norel expected to arrive at Colombo on the 6th August at 5 p.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. Bujo Maru left Manilla for Honolulu on the 25th July and is due in Hongkong on the 26th September.

The T. K. K. s.s. Anyo Maru arrived at Callao from St. Orus on the 2nd August and leaves again for Iquique and Valparaiso on the 7th August.

The Mogul Line s.s. Montreux sailed from the United Kingdom on the 23rd ult. for Hongkong via the Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Urago Maru (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 19th ult. and is expected here on the 26th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tama Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 15th July and is expected here on the 7th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Iyo Maru (European Line) left Colombo for this port via ports on the 3rd July and is expected here on the 18th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Kanagawa Maru (Calcutta Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 7th July and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Awa Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 28th July and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The I. C. N. S. s.s. Kumsang from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 7th August.

The S. L. s.s. Falls of Orchy from Pacific coast is due at Hongkong on the 14th August.

The S. L. s.s. Den of Crombie from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th August.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Bendoran, Br. s.s. 2,587 D. Calley, 30th July—Moji, 25th July, Coal.—G. L. & Co.

Hakusiki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,361, 8. Suda, 31st July—Moji, 23rd July, Coal.—O. S. K.

Empress of Asia, Br. s.s. 3,883, 8. Robinson 30 July—Liverpool via Capetown, 14th June Gen.—B. D. C.

Peter Rickmers, Ger. s.s. 3,100, Schwegmann, 25th July—Moji 3rd July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Robert Dollar, Br. s.s. 3,470, R. L. Morton, 28th July—Moji 23rd July, Coal.—R. D. & Co.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

221 Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR" 4600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 18th August.

S.S. "DILWALLA" 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, will be despatched to KOBE and MOJI (Yokohama if sufficient inducement offers) on 24th Aug.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "ARRATON APCAR" 4,451 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 7th Aug.

S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on 9th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 5th, 1913.

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet running between Vladivostok and Odessa via Port regularly will call at Hongkong Once a Month both ways.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF

Agent, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Rooms Nos 12A & 14, Hongkong, 5th July, 1913.

Telephone No. 1124.

BOLINDERS CRUDE-

OIL MOTORS.

ARE USED IN THE

BRITISH and in the GERMAN Navy.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER

HONGKONG,

21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Aiff, L. Leoman, F.
Barberini, E. T. Lloyd, G. T.
Bate, E. R. Lobb, Dr. E. L.
Beach, O. M.
Bell, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Mr.
Bell, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Mr.
Brown, R. Martin, G.
Bond, S. Mason, O. Fare-
Campbell, Mrs. & brother
Misses S. Matheson, Miss
Cambridge, A. J. M.
Chapple, F. T. Matheson, Mrs.
Claxton, A. A. R. T.
Cropper, Mr. & Mathews, A. L.
Mrs. F. McKean, Dr. G.
Coleman, K. A. W.
L. E. E. Mohia, B. K.
Davis, C. H. Morecki, J.
Derteano, Mr. & Moulder, A. B.
Mrs. & 2 child- Mulder, Mr. &
Mrs. J. D. F.
Devillias, F. M. Maxwell, F. T.
Dewar, J. Nadler, H. A.
Douglas, Mr. & Nolte, Dr. R.
Mrs. R. H. O'Leary, Miss
Ehronfels, Mr. & G.
Mrs. H. E. Olds, Mr. &
Fell, W. Mrs. R. F.
Fell, W. H. Ormiston, J.
Fisher, H. G. Pierce, R. R.
Fuller, D. Pullen, L. L.
Garraway, H. Paton, A. D.
Gears, Mr. and Ray, H. H.
Mrs. I. H. Rightor, C. E.
Gillespie, Dr. J. Rossburgh, R. R.
M. Ross, W.
Gordon, A. G. Rabbell, N. E.
Goulbourn, V. Roth, E.
Gourgey, I. Rumbold, Dr. &
Grimshaw, R. J. Mrs. F. M.
Grisogono, P. O. Rooche, de M.
Yon. Settles, H. T.
Gilder, Mr. & Sibley, J. C.
Mrs. L. J. Slinger, E. T.
Gray, J. Smith, Mr. and
Gill, J. N. Mrs. E. E.
Hanna, Dr. J. G. Sorby, V.
Hannibal, Mr. & Square, Miss A.
Mrs. W. A. Stark, Mr. &
Harbord, W. T. Mrs. J.
Henderson, B. Sterley, W. F.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. Spencer, G. L.
E. A. C. M. G. Tapp, J. R.
Holland, James Walker, Capt.
Hartmann, Dr. H. A.
Hodges, Miss M. Weidner, W. E.
Hogue, C. J. White, F. W.
Innes, Capt. R. White, H. P.
Judah, Mrs. A. White, G. C.
N. E. White, Mr. &
Kabel, E. S. Mrs. F. H.
Kadoorie, Ellis Wood, G. G.
Kelder, P. H. Ware, O. W.
Krusman, A. Welsh, Capt. W.
Kirkpatrick, R. D.
K. Yeadell, S. P.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R. Logan, W.
Cargill, F. J. Mackintosh, J. A.
Castro, C. A.
Chee, T. Major, Mrs.
Connell, R. Massey, Miss.
Connell, H. E. McHugh, Mr.
Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
Mrs. J. H. N.
Donaldson, W. A. Morris, Mrs.
Finchett, Mrs. Murphy, J. A.
Gerlach, Mr. & Murray, M. F.
Mrs. W. W. Nobbs, A. P.
Grimble, G. Passmore, Capt.
Harris, J. R. & Mrs. W. C.
Hefemann, Mr. Penke, A. D. J.
& Mrs. Saunders, Miss.
Hingle, E. J. Schenk, Mrs.
Jensen, B. Shelhamer, Mr.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs. W. D. Sibree, Dr.
Lauritsen, Mr. & Spurge, H. S.
Mrs. Stewart, Capt.
Lemare, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
Walker, D.
Lennox, J. Whitelaw, G. C.

Grand Hotel.

Bird, W. C. Luckin, E.
Crew, Mr. and Marsh
Mrs. A. B. Newhouse, Miss
Freese, M. Pollard, Capt.
Frenck, C. Reilly, Miss.
Fearon, Rargist, H.
Frederick, Rogage, Dr.
Fousyth, Miss Sayer, A.
Rayne, Schuetz, W.
Hassock, Mr. & Smith, Mrs.
Mrs. Stockwell
Hassock, Miss Sanders, Miss
Kay, Dr. Weber, Mr. &
King, E. G. Mrs.
Karwood, Miss Welsmann, C.
Lewington, Willson, Mrs.
Capt. J. S. H. C.
Loris, F. Willson, O.
Lozber, A.

Oraigleburn.

Caldwell, Mr. Meurer, Mrs.
Caldwell, Miss McDougall, Mr.
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs.
and Mrs. McCaig, J.
Connell, W. A. Reynaud, M.
Kyd, Mr. and dame & mon-
Mrs. sieur
Galbraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G.
M. Smith, E. G.
Guernier, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamer.
Tahshun, Chi. s.s. 1,216, R. Pass-
More, 27th July—Shang-
hai 22nd July, Gen.—O.
M. S. N. Co.
Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,175, Y.
Nagato, 31st July—Moi-
24th July, Coal—W.B.K.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 897, Sidford, 1st
August—Hohow—31st
July, Gen.—B. & S.
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,250, Wil-
liam Woodus Greene-
31st July—San Francisco
1st July, Gen.—S. Mori-
moto.
Yunnan, Fr. s.s. 4,213, Olmen,
31st July—Colombo—
M. M.
A. Apcar, Br. s.s. 2,931, W. Walk-
er, 1st August—Japan,
Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Chili, Fr. s.s. Erchenauer, 1st
August—Marseille 29th
June, Gen.—N. M. & Co.
Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,183, S.
Nemoto, 31st July—Ta-
coma and Manila 28th
July, Flour & Gen.—O.
S. K.
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. —
Hodgins, 1st August—
Fochow and Swatow
31st July, Gen.—D. L. &
Co.
Ambria, Ger. s.s. 5,143, F. C. Knit-
schky, 3rd inst.—New
York 14th June, H. A. L.
Shidzuaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072,
J. Iriawara, 3rd inst.—
Seattle & Ports 31st
July, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Zafiro, Amer. s.s. 1,400, F. S. M.
Murray, 3rd inst.—Mani-
la 31st July, Lumber and
Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Keemun, Br. s.s. 5,871, Conradi,
3rd inst.—Vancouver,
23rd June, Gen.—B. & S.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,389, Jas. Hay,
3rd inst.—Olingwantao
28th July, Coal—J. M.
& Co.
Henne Bilkman, Ger. s.s. 2,573
H. Baum, 4th inst.—Sor-
benny 28th July, Gen.—
Grder.
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,109, R. C. D.
Bradley, 4th inst.—Cal-
cutta, Penang & Singa-
pore 29th July, Gen.—J.
M. & Co.
Cyclops, Br. s.s. 5,762, Darshur,
4th inst.—Liverpool 21st
June Gen.—B. & S.

Consignees

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"BELGRAVIA."
Captain Gintzenbrau, having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Company, Limited, at Hong-
kong, and/or Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained against Bills
of-Lading countersigned by the Under-
signed.
Optional Cargo will be carried on
unless notice to the contrary be given
to-day.
All claims must be presented within 10
days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
8th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods must be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the 8th
inst. at 9.30 a.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.
This steamer brings on Cargo:—
Ex s.s. "Kong Sigurd" from
Holmsstrand
"Brands" "Drummen"
"Jarl" "Ahus"
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1913. [348]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above port,
consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their goods will be delivered from
alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at consignees' risk and expense
into the hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company Limited.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1913. [464] Hongkong, 28th May, 1912.

Consigners

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"CHIYO MARU."

The above named steamer
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified to send in their Bills of
Lading for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of Cargo from
alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on Sat.
August 2nd at noon will be landed at
consignees' risk and expense and delivery
must then be taken from the Company's
Godowns.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
No claim will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered on Aug. 2d
at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All chafed and otherwise damaged
Cargo to be left in the Godown, and
examination of same to be held on
August 5th at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be filed on or before
August 14th, otherwise they will not be
recognised.
S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1913. [450]

From NEW YORK.

THE "H. A. L." Steamship

"AMBRIA"

Capt. Koitschy, having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Company, Limited, at Hongkong
and/or Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained against Bills of-Lading coun-
tersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional Cargo will be carried on un-
less notice to the contrary be given
to-day.
All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognised.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
10th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods must be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined on the 9th
inst., at 9.30 a.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1913. [463]

To Sail

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK—
(With Liberty to Call at
Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

"INDRAGHIRI"

Capt. Kelway, will be despatched
as above on 14th August.
This Steamer has superior accom-
modation for a limited number of salo-
on passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
**JARDINE, MATHESON
AND CO., LTD.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. [159]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"ARABATON APOAR."

Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched
as above, on THURSDAY,
7th inst., at 5 p.m.
For Further Particulars, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1913. [464]

Notice

WING KEE & CO:

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Notice

W. has much pleasure in announcing to our
numerous patrons and customers that we
have opened
A New SILK STORE
in the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large
Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40
Queen's Road Central.

Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware
of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and
attractive designs and patterns.
The stock includes a choice selection of
Turkish, Persian & India Silk,
Carpets & Woollen Rugs
in choice and elegant patterns.
Prices specially reduced for summer.
Cheapest store in the Colony.
An early visit earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. [348]

PARISIAN HORRORS.

The Grand Guignol is more
terrific than ever. It makes one
think of Faivre's drawing in the
"Journal" some years ago. A
lady has fainted, after one of the
horrors. The nervous husband
asks: "Where is the doctor on
duty in the theatre?" And the
reply is: "He has fainted, like
everybody else." There was a
large consumption of brandy this
evening at the buffet of the famous
little playhouse, says a Home
paper's Paris correspondent. The
new programme contains two
items of exceptional ferocity.
Some months ago we wrote of "Le
Baiser dans la Nuit," in which
a man, who has been "vitriolized"
by his discarded mistress, lures
her to a last embrace, and then
pours the corrosive liquid over her
own face. It is almost mild in com-
parison with "Les Terres Chau-
daes," the latest "attraction."

The scene is in Africa. The
Governor and his deputy discuss
some incident in slave dealing.
A woman has been stolen from
her people and sold. Two chiefs
are interrogated. The evidence
points to the guilt of the one and
the innocence of the other, who
always admits, he says, the white
man's sense of justice. The Gov-
ernor professes to find this amusing.
"The white man's sense of jus-
tice." But what if his sense
should become perverted? The
chief does not answer. In de-
fiance of reason the innocent man
is flogged. The subordinate re-
monstrates. To a fellow-gov-
ernor who is passing to rejoin his
post, the functionary confesses
that he knew the innocence of the
victim.

"You knew he was inno-
cent, and yet you punished
him?" "Yes," returns that other,
and he explains why. In his
youth wrong had been done to
him, when he was a new-comer in
a lonely station in the scrub.
Ever since he had delighted in
acts of vengeance upon the in-
nocent. The man he was
addressing was himself author of
this treatment; he is staggered
at the consequences.

Meanwhile the village revolts
at the indignity upon its chief.
The wife of the subordinate
officer is tempted from the
residency and slain—another
act of blind vengeance—
and her head, tied in a sack, is
thrown into the bungalow—ter-
rific symbol of the evil of in-
justice.

Apart from its atmosphere of
intense realism, the little two-act
play by M. H. B. Lecommand, and
dramatised from his story, raises
an interesting problem. The origi-
nal act of wrong-doing was the
stone flung into the pond which
provoked widening and even
widening circles. No lesson could
be more impressively moral.

The other horror concerns Rus-
sia and the Revolution, and is of
coarser fibre. The soldiers of the
Tsar find a priest in a house of
ill-fame. Wounded, he has shel-
tered there from the murderous
and indiscriminate shooting in the
street. And they crucify him,
driving a knife through his hand.
The remainder of the house—the
women, as well as the
manager—are shot by the patrol
through the open window; the
while the blood trickles through
the fingers of the tortured priest.

Albert—Not Alice.

A Willesden schoolboy has been
compelled to make a declaration
before a magistrate that he is of
the male sex, so as to obtain a
certificate to leave school.
By a mistake he was registered
as "Alice" instead of "Albert."



Signing their Declaration of Confidence in

SANATOGEN
The Tonic Food

Thousands of famous men and women of
various occupations in the strenuous life of
the modern world—and 16,000 practising
physicians—have publicly testified, over
their signatures, to the great value of Sanat-
ogen—the scientific health food with true
tonic properties. Their confidence, which is
the result of knowledge and experience,
should inspire you with confidence in
Sanatogen.

You may well ask whether Sanatogen will not do
as much for you as it has for these distinguished
patients, who give you their assurance that Sanat-
ogen is a genuine health food and nerve restorer of
special value in nervous and wasting diseases,
anæmia and digestive disorders, dysentery and
chronic diarrhoea.

Do not wait till your health gets worse, but take
the first step at once. Begin a course of Sanatogen
to-day, and so lay the foundation for fresh health,
better appetite and digestion, new vitality and
enjoyment of life.

Write for Free Book.

Buy a bottle of Sanatogen to-day—it is sold by
all Chemists. And write for a Free Copy of "The
Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-
known Medical Author. This interesting book
tells you all about Sanatogen, and also contains a
great deal of valuable advice on health topics.
Write at once, mentioning this paper, to the
manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Walling
and Co., 5, Kiang Road, Shanghai.

Sir GILBERT PARKER, M.P., the
Author and Traveller, states:—

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary
benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic,
feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and
giving fresh vigour to the overworked body
and mind."

Gilbert Parker

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY
writes:—

"I use Sanatogen every now and then under
my doctor's advice, and always derive great
benefit from it."

Norman Jürgens

Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT, the dis-
tinguished Writer, states:—

"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is
simply wonderful."

Arnold Bennett

Mr. HALL CAINE, the Author and
Dramatist, says:—

"My experience of Sanatogen has been that
as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one
occasion done me good."

Hall Caine

COMMERCIAL.

Trade of the Empire.

The first of series of paper on
"The Trade of the British
Empire" was read by Mr. S.
Rosenbaum before the Royal
Statistical Society at the Royal
Society's Rooms, Adelphi, Pro-
fessor F. Y. Engeworth being in
chair. It was explained that the
first papers of the series presented
the results of a preliminary survey
of Imperial trade—its volume,
growth, character, and prospects—
and that in the succeeding pa-
pers Mr. Rosenbaum proposed to
discuss the trade problems of the
Empire from the point of view of
tariffs, investment, shipping,
emigration, and the relation of
that trade to Imperial food sup-
plies and natural resources. Mr.
Rosenbaum said the present in-
vestigation was mainly concerned
with the measurement of the
actual volume of trade of the
Empire, and the effects of pro-
ximity and Imperial sentiment on
the amount and growth of mutual
trade. The investigation was a
laborious one, because it involved
the collection of materials from
every one of the constituent parts
of the Empire; and because, fur-
ther, it was thought necessary to
make allowances, such as had
never been previously made either
in the publications of the Board
of Trade or elsewhere, for the wide
differences in the methods of com-
piling the statistics which existed
in the returns of these constituent
parts. Allowances had principally

to be made for the re-exports from
the United Kingdom, so as to
show for each part of the Empire
how much of these came origi-
nally from foreign countries or
British Possessions and found
their destination ultimately in
British Possessions and foreign
countries respectively. When
these and similar other corrections
were made it was possible to
answer the questions: (1) What
is the extent and rate of
growth of the Empire's depen-
dence on external foreign and
Imperial sources for the supply
of its needs, and (2) What is the
extent of the Empire's dependence
on external foreign and Imperial
markets for the disposal of its
surplus products and manufac-
tures? The consideration of
these questions was vital to any
determination of Imperial trade
policy.

The answer to the first question
was that the total imports of mer-
chandise into the Empire amount-
ed in 1910 to £956,000,000, of
which £812,000,000 or 84 per
cent. were foreign; and since
1905 there had been an increase
of 32 per cent. in the inter-Im-
perial imports and 22 per cent.
in foreign imports. The ten-
dency was, therefore, in the
direction of a decidedly
more rapid increase in the
inter-Imperial as compared with
foreign imports. The answer to
the second question was that the
total exports from all parts of the
Empire amounted to £846,000,000
of which £502,000,000, or 59
per cent., went to foreign coun-
tries. Contrary to the previous
case, the exports to foreign coun-
tries had increased more rapidly
than inter-Imperial trade, the
proportions being 35 as compared
with 32 per cent. The great in-

crease in the foreign imports was
mainly accounted for by the parts
of the Empire outside the United
Kingdom; whereas imports into
the United Kingdom had
grown by 15 per cent. The im-
ports into other parts of the Em-
pire rose by 60 per cent. In
the case of both imports and
exports there was a definite ten-
dency for the trade of the Em-
pire, outside the United Kingdom,
with foreign countries to grow
more rapidly than the United
Kingdom with the same foreign
countries. A large part of the
Paper was occupied with tables
embodying the results of group-
ing countries into British and
foreign groups respectively
according to the continent, in
which they were situated and
examining the trade relations
between these groups. The object
of this treating the returns was
to investigate if trade on the same
continent tended to be large and
grow faster than between dif-
ferent and more distant contin-
ents, and also whether there
was any bias in these
movements in favour of the
Empire and against foreign
countries. On the whole there
appeared to be some indication
that trade did show some bias
in favour of Imperial sentiment,
and some further bias in favour
of geographical proximity. So
far as trade between certain
groups was small or compara-
tively stationary, whereas "between
others" it was large and rapidly
progressive, the explanation was
frequently to be sought and
found in the tendency for trade
exchanges to subsist mainly be-
tween countries rich in manufac-
turing capacities or potentialities
and others rich in food supplies
or natural resources.

COMMERCIAL.

Freight Circular.

Measur Lank and Riggo's freight circular, states:—

During the fortnight under review the freight market all round has been exceedingly quiet. In no particular direction has there been any inquiry on other than the smallest scale, and the amount of business resulting has in consequence been very limited. Whilst the Bangkok market has entirely collapsed and demand for tonnage to load at Saigon for this is but small, there has been a renewed activity in the direction of Saigon to Philippines. If that market can absorb further tonnage, it would seem to be the only outlet on a fairly paying basis for the next month or so to come. Several steamers taken up on time charter for some time ago, especially for Bangkok trade, are still offering in the market in recharter for short terms, in some instances even at a reduction of up to \$1,500 per month, without finding takers.

The North reports that the revolt against the Government, which has broken out, is hampering trade very seriously, and if it continues, probably many steamers will be thrown out of employment.

Saigon—Hongkong:—Early in the fortnight a slight demand for tonnage for prompt loading sprung up and regular liners not being in suitable position, the rate advanced from 16 cents to 19 cents per picul, at which figure a few "outsides" were secured. There seems to be no further special demand. Saigon reports under date of July 19 that the market has been on a continuous decline, but prices in consuming markets have been receding so fast that there is next to no business to report. Arrivals of Paddy from the interior have decreased, but the market closes weak nevertheless. Rice exports during this season amounts to total 603,374 tons compared with 418,725 tons during the same period of last year. Quotation for rice stands for August September Shipment No. 2 White round sifted at \$3.04 against \$7.70 per picul same period last year.

Saigon—Philippines:—A couple of fixtures have been effected at the reduced rate of 30 cents per picul against last rate paid i.e. 33 cents per picul. Further enquiry does not appear to exist for the moment.

Saigon—Japan:—The quantity exported to Japan this season up to middle of July amounts to 85,757 tons.

Bangkok:—The market is very dull, and in consequence of millers offering Paddyholders lower prices there is very little cargo offering. The Paddyholders who can afford to do so, will not accept these prices in the meantime and prefer to hold in the hope that the market may improve later, the enormous rise in prices during the autumn of 1911 being still fresh in their memory. With regard to the new crop, little can be said as yet. According to mail reports recently, Java was a fairly dry month, so that fields around Bangkok were not yet flooded and consequently very little rice had been planted out. However the rain seems to have set in now, and it is generally believed that the crop will be a good average one.

Newchwang:—Not a single charter has resulted since June last. Owing to the Kwangtung Provincial notes at Canton being quoted at the enormous discount of between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. and troubles anticipated in Canton no fresh chartering is expected for the time being.

Cool freights from Japan have declined considerably.

Fixtures Reported:—Moji Hongkong \$2.20, \$1.90, \$1.80. Hongkong-Hongkong \$2.50, and Hongkong-Canton. \$2.75 per tin.

Sail-Tonnage loading or to load:—For Baltimore and New York:—Brit. Barque "Daylight" 3500 tons net reg., September-November loading.

Brit. Barque "Drumelton" 1820 tons net reg., September-November loading.

Brit. Barque "Brilliant" 3800 tons net reg., January loading.

Entertainments

The Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited.

Bathing on The Beach at NORTH POINT.

By kind permission of Major Robinson and Officers the Band of the 25th Punjab will play on the Beach from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on

FRIDAY the 8th Inst.

Special Cars will leave the Post Office every few minutes.

The Peak Hotel

on
AUGUST 7, 1913

"Entertainment Unique" will be given

By
Frances Hewitt Mott.

Assisted by E. DANENBERG

A CLASSIC REPERTOIRE AND IMITATIONS.

FRENCH CHANSONS, GERMAN LIEDER, ARIAS FROM THE ITALIAN OPERAS

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets \$3.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Wednesday, August 13
Special Revival by Request
"THE PINK LADY."

Thursday, August 14
The ever popular and fascinating
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"

Friday, August 15
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE THIS YEAR

When Hongkong's Favourite Musical Play will be staged
"AUTUMN MANOEUVRES"

From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.
Commences at 9 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Prices \$3.50, \$3, \$2, and \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

An Entire Change of Programme

TUES., 5TH & WED., 6TH

INCLUDING THE GREAT DRAMATIC FILM

"HAPPINESS IN OBLIVION"

AND SOME VERY COMIC PICTURES.

HUGE SUCCESS OF

Olga Montez & Kitty Raynor

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

PROGRAMME FOR

TO-NIGHT.

A WOMAN'S WILL (in 2 Parts)

A DETECTIVE DRAMA

THE DERBY (1912).

"TERROR"

THE CASTLE GHOST

THE CLUB WELDERS

A BEAUTIFUL COLOURED FILM

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP'S BOY.

Notice

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 16th day of August 1913, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1913.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, the 4th August, to Saturday, the 16th August, 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. [455]

Notice

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR LI HOY FAN, a Chinese graduate named in literature, has been a teacher in European schools and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 87 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan. 1913 [414]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 13, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$10,000,000 (Gold)
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/—
Silver \$17,200,000

Deposits received for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1913

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changhai, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Agencies at:—
Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,700,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908 32

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 13, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$10,000,000 (Gold)
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/—
Silver \$17,200,000

Deposits received for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

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Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

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EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913. [18]

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(Rates and Particulars on application.)

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11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
T/T. 1/11 3/4	4 m/s. L/C 2/5 6
Demand 1/11 13/16	4 m/s. D/P 2/7 6
30 d/s 1/11 7/8	6 m/s. L/C 2/7 6
60 d/s 1/11 15/16	30 d/s. Sney & Melbourne 2/ 9/16
4 m/s. 2/—	30 d/s. San Fco & New York 49
T/T. Shanghai 73	4 m/s. Marks 2.08
T/T. Singapore 85	4 m/s. Franco 2.55 1/2
T/T. Japan 97	6 m/s. do 2.57 1/2
T/T. India 148 3/4	Bar Silver ready forward 27 5/6
Demand India 148 3/4	Gold Leaf per toel 50
Demand, Manila 97	Bank of England rate 4 1/2
T/T. San Fco & New York 48 3/4	Sovereign \$10.02
T/T. Java 119 1/2	
T/T. Marks 202	
T/T. Franco 2.50	

Subsidiary Coins.	Opium Quotation.
Discount per \$100	Aug 1.
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$7 3/8	Malwa, New \$3,200 per picul.
Chinese 10 " \$7 3/4	Malwa, Old 3,300
Hongkong, 20 " \$6 5/8	Patna, New 4,125 per picul.
Hongkong, 10 " \$7 1/2	Patna, Old 3,975
	Benares, New 3,800
	Benares, Old 3,825

SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS		SA-SALE		B-BUYERS	
STOCKS & PAID UP VALUES BANKS.		CLOSING QUOTES		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE	
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125		\$800	b.	\$25/- at ex 2 1/2 equal to \$21.71 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/12	
MARINE INSURANCE:		\$80/-			
Cantons' North China	\$50. \$5	297 T137	b. b.	\$18 for 1912 Final of 1 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1911. Final of \$20 making \$30 for 1911 and Interim of \$30 for 1912 Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1911 & Int. of \$3 for 1912	
Unions	\$100	\$786	s.	\$10 for 1911. \$27 for 1911.	
Yangtzes	\$50	\$195	e.	\$1 for 1908 \$1.50 for year ending 30/6/12 Dividend of \$1 for half year ending 31/12/12	
FIRE INSURANCES.					
China Fires	\$20	\$147	" b.	{ 6 p.c. for years 1912 and 1913 on preferred shares	
Hongkong Fires	\$50	\$356	b.	{ Final of 2/- making 20% for year ending 31/12/11 Int. of 1/- a/c. 1912	
China & Manillas	\$25	\$10	nom.	{ \$2 on 10,000 shares left issue \$2 on 10,000 " 2nd \$1 on 10,000 " 3rd. for year ending 30/4/13	
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$313	b.		
Steamboats	\$15	\$27			
Indo-Chinas (Preferred)	} \$5	\$80	nom.		
(Deferred)					
"Shell" Transports	\$1	100/-	b.		
		\$11	b.		
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$55	b.		
REFINERIES					
China Sugars	\$100	\$93	s.	\$3 for 1912	
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$35	s.	\$3 for 1907	
MINING.					
Chinese Engineerings	\$1	30/-	b.	Interim of 3 1/2 p.c. & 2 1/2 p.c. share. Coupon No. 1 account year 10/6/11 Int. of 2 1/2 a. 1913 1/2 for 1908	
Tronohs	\$1	56/-		\$4.50 for year 1912	
Raub	\$1	\$3.10	nom.	{ \$1 final dividend for year 1911. Tls. 3 for 1912	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & COWHOES				{ Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1912	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$95	b.		
H.K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$91 1/2	s.		
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	52	b.		
Hongkew Wharfs	T. 100	T. 109	s.		
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS					
Anglo-French Lands	T. 100	T. 94		Tls. 6 29/210	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$124	b.	{ \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31/12/12	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$91 b. \$115 1/2	b.	{ \$3 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/13	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$9	b.	{ 50 cents for 1912	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$43	b.	{ \$2.80 for 1912	
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 90		{ 5 p.c. for half to 30/6/12 & final of 6 p.c. making 11 p.c. for 1912	
West Points	\$50	\$72		{ \$2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/12	
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 10	P. 8		{ 15 per cent. for 1910	
COTTON MILLS.				{ 7 p.c. for year ending 31.10.12	
Ewos	T. 50	T. 124			
Shanghai Cottons		T. 120	s.	50 cents 31.7.0	
Lao Kung Mow		96	s.	85 cents for 1912	
Kung Yik		13	b.		
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$94	b.		
MISCELLANEOUS.					
China-Borers	\$12	\$101	nom.	70 cents for 1912	
Light and Powers	\$10	\$4		\$1.25 for year ending 31/7/12	
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$11	\$1		40 cents for 1911	
China Providents	\$10	\$9	s.	Final of \$5 p.c. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1912	
Dairy Farms	\$8	\$26 1/2	b.	{ None	
Green Islands	\$10	\$5.00	b.	{ \$1.50 for 1910	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$40	s.	{ No dividend this year	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180	s.	{ 50 cts. for year ending 31.5.1	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25	s.	{ 20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ending 31/5/12	
Langkats	g. 10	6	b.	{ \$1 per share for year ending 31/12/12	
Morning Post	\$25	\$22		{ 25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$10		{ 60 cents for 1912	
Do. (new)	\$1	32 1/2	s.	{ 40 cts. year ending 30/6/11	
Hongkong Electric Trams	\$20	T. 150	b.		
Philippines	\$10	\$5	s.		
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$6			
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	\$50	\$20			
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	T. 150			
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3.90	b.		
United Asbestos					
Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	\$9 1/2	b.		
United Asbestos Founders (Shares)	\$10	\$300			
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$17 1/2	s.		
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$30	b.		
Wateon	\$10	\$7 1/2	b.		
William Powell		\$11	b.		
Corrected to 3.30 p.m. July 5, 1913				WRIGHT AND HORNBY, BANKERS	
General Brokers, 6 De Young Road, Canton Road, Telok Ayer St. Singapore. "Telegraph" does not bear "usual responsibility" on any of the above quotations.					

COMPANY MEETING.

George Fenwick & Company.

The second annual general meeting in the shareholders in George Fenwick & Co., Ltd. in liquidation, was held this noon at the office of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Liquidators. Mr. Percy Smith presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. H. Seth, G. P. Lammert, Enos Seth, A. Rodger, Lo Cheung Shui, McCorquodale and P. Tester.

Having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—The statement of the Liquidator's Receipts and payments having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission take them as read. We have not issued the Realization Account to July 13, 1913 and Balance sheet at that date because at the best they would only be estimates; but we have prepared a realization account and balance sheet at July 13, 1913, showing the approximate position of the Company which is on the table and is open to inspection by the shareholders.

At the last general meeting it was resolved that Marine Lot 285 be put up to auction; and Mr. G. P. Lammert was instructed to call it. The land was put up in one lot, the auctioneer receiving no bid, and it was suggested that the lot should be split up into smaller ones, which was subsequently done. To split the property up, we have had to reserve 17,634 sq. ft. for roads, the Crown Rent for which has been apportioned to the different sections thus making the area so reserved less of Crown Rent. In October last year Section A containing 15,800 sq. ft. was sold for 80 cents per sq. ft., and although we had several enquiries, no definite offers were made until May last when we were asked for an option on a portion measuring 100 ft. along the sea front at the North Western corner. In giving the option we inserted a clause to the effect that if the option was not taken up, a penalty would be imposed; and not having received confirmation of this we were bound in your interests, to cancel the option before the date of expiry. A day or two after, we were informed by the persons who asked for the option that the land was not suitable. Shortly after cancelling the option we were approached by a party, with whom we had previously negotiated; and in June 21 of this year, having received the bargain money \$11,500.00 we signed the agreement for sale of the portion intended to be registered as Section C. of Marine Lot 285. The price at which we agreed to sell this lot was \$114,484.15 being at the rate of 95 cents per sq. ft. plus \$1,000.00 for pier and pier rights which was higher than the price at which we were prepared to sell the small portion on which we had given an option. After deducting \$11,500.00 bargain money, the balance due is \$102,984.15 bearing interest at the rate of 3% p.a. from July 1 to date of completion being a date not later than October 31 1913. In addition, the purchaser must erect buildings of the rateable value of \$25,000.00 before March 21 1914; and we, as vendors, have agreed to apply to the Public Works Department for permission to

build, on being requested to do so by the purchaser, and from the date of our being granted permission the purchaser is to pay all outgoings such as Crown Rent, Treble Rates on \$25,000.00, Pier Rent, etc. On June 30 last, Section B of Marine Lot 285 containing an area of \$15,920 square feet was sold for 60 cents square feet equalling \$9,552.00.

By the sale of these lots, we are relieved from the building clause, the Purchaser of section A having already erected a building of the rateable value of at least \$5,000.00 and the purchaser of the portion intended to be registered as section 'C' has undertaken, as I have already stated, to erect buildings of the rateable value of \$25,000.00 making in all \$30,000.00, the condition stated in the conditions of sale.

We have still on hand a portion containing an area of 39,421 square feet at the back, which we hold free of any building clause, but subject to payment of Crown Rent of \$392.41 per annum.

From the money obtained by the sale of Section A. and B. and the bargain money received on account of the other portion sold, we have paid off the mortgage with the bank and now hold the property free of mortgage.

On the whole I think that the shareholders can congratulate themselves on the satisfactory state of affairs; and I hope to be able to sell the remaining portion very shortly. If our hopes are realized, we shall be in a position to close the liquidation before the end of the year.

No doubt shareholders expect me to give them some idea of the return per share they are likely to get when the affairs are finally wound up; and without being unduly optimistic, I think we can safely promise a return of at least \$10 per share with every possibility of a little more.

Before moving the adoption of the accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr A. Rodger:—I think we are getting along very well. We have only that small lot in hand and if you got rid of the others you can get rid of that.

Mr G. P. Lammert:—I propose the adoption of the accounts.

Mr Rodger:—I second. The proposition was carried. The Chairman:—That is all the business gentlemen: I am much obliged to you for coming.

Plague. To-day two more cases of plague, both fatal, are reported. This brings the years total to 178.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

THE BEST COFFEE

Is the Cheapest in the end,

and one of the very best is LOTUS MOKHA COFFEE.

In the Cup it is rich, winy and fragrant—the key-note of an appetizing breakfast—a satisfying close to a busy day.

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL GROCERS.

H. RUTTONIEE & SON,

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



POST OFFICE.

The Canada Maru with the American Mail Ex. s.s. Nile and the Mail from London via Siberia of Friday, the 18th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

MAILS DUE.

American and Siberian, Canada Maru, 6th August.

MAILS CLOSE.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Bulow, 6th August, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Kutsang, 6th August, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Fooching, 6th August, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangeang, 6th August, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chiyu Maru, 7th August, 11 a.m.

Hoihow, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Hongkong, 7th inst., 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Chicago Maru, 7th August, noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 7th August, 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per A. Apar, 7th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anri, 7th August, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Simla, 7th inst., 3 p.m.

Japan via Kuchinotzu & Kobe, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle—Per Cyclops, 7th inst., 3 p.m.

Hoihow & Bangkok—Per Machew, 7th inst., 5 p.m.

Hoihow & Tourane—Per Helene, 7th Aug., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Amoy—Per Soshu Maru, 8th August, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 8th Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Namang, 8th Aug., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th August, 1.15 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama and Kobe—Per Hakashika Maru, 8th inst., 4 p.m.

Hoihow, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Kaifong, 8th inst., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Angaur, Samar, Maroon, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabau, Herbertshohe, Wabup, Tasmania, New Zealand, South and West Australia via Brisbane—Per Prinz Sigismund, 9th August, 8 a.m.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 9th August, 11 a.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Huichow, 9th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per Wongkoi, 9th August, noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuen-sang, 9th August, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th August, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chenan, 9th Aug., 5 p.m.

Chefoo & Tientsin—Per Chip-shing, 9th August, 5 p.m.

Dalny—Per Hopsang, 11th Aug., 2 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Amazon, 12th August, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Yatsing, 12th August, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Chinua, 12th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Asia, 13th August, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Yatsing, 13th Aug., 1 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,118, U. Tashard, 5th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O. S. K.

Bulow, Ger. s.s. 3,935, C. Nahrath, 5th inst.—Bremen, Gen.—M. & Co.

Kiukiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Robertson, 5th inst.—Hongkong, 2nd inst. Coal—B. & S.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,564, T. Okuma, 5th inst.—Singapore 30th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yorok, Ger. s.s. 3,909, H. Formes, 5th inst.—Yokohama 4th inst. Gen.—Melchers.

Quarta, Ger. s.s. 1,140, H. Meesen, 5th inst.—Saigon 1st inst. Rice—S. & Co.

Hangehow, Br. s.s. 999, J. F. Owen, 5th inst.—Saigon 1st inst. Rice—B. & S.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,353, C. C. Wilhans, 6th inst.—anton 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hyson, Br. s.s. 4,233, Taylors, 6th inst.—Singapore 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Nyanza, Br. s.s. 4,183, H. N. Rivers, 6th inst.—London 28th June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 5th.

Linan for Canton. Tooshin for Kwanggen. Belgravia for Shanghai. Ambria for Yokohama.

August 6th.

Bulow for Yokohama. Huichow for Canton. Halvard for Sourabaya. Zafiro for Iloilo.

Fooching for Sourabaya. Chicago Maru for Victoria.

DEPARTED.

August 5.

Yun Nan for Haiphong. Chipshing for Canton.

August 4.

Manchuria for San Francisco. Dagny for Haiphong. Kyo Maru for Chihli.

Saigon for Bangkok. Aldenham for Yokohama. Kunchow for Saigon.

Perseus for London. Mathilde for Haiphong. American for K. C. Wan.

Kwongchauwan for K. C. Wan. Halching for Foochow. Johannes for Hoihow.

Dainichi Maru for Taiyih. Suisang for Moji. Colombo Maru for Yokohama.

Monmouthshire for London. Team for Iloilo. Capri for Genoa.

Daijin Maru for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Bulow, arrived 5th inst., from Bremen.

Arnold, B. Henry, B. Blumenshal, R. Hawker, R. Kuby, A.

Breen, H. van Lullon, A. L. Bozold, Herr and Minjoes, Fren.

Neuhans, Odrich, Gallroth, A. Pauder, E. Giles, Herr and Reles, A.

Slak Chum, Grenfortuna, T. Saur, H. Grenfortuna, C. Wong A Len, Ho Tam.

Hill, H. Wong Chu Hong.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL. London, 15th July.

Arrivals from China—Konigin Luise, Peking.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benlmond, Iolomenens, Sumatra, Wakasa Maru, Kioto.

London 18th July.

Arrivals from China:—Ghazee, Himalaya, Lothian, Africa, Paul Lecat, Oanfa.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Aki Maru, Australian, Austria, Bulow, Iyo Maru, Persia.

London 25th July.

Arrivals from China:—Aki Maru, Arabia.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Armand Behic, Inverlyde, Glenlogan, Jason, Nora, Peiho, Cliftonian, Laomedon.

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Fladen Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.35.—Pressure has decreased slightly over Japan and Formosa, and along the coast of China to Annam.

A depression still appears in the neighbourhood of the Bonins. The depression to the south of the Loochoos has not developed. Pressure remains low over Tongking.

Moderate S. winds are indicated over the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. Light or variable wind; fair to showery.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. E. winds moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 6th August, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootstock	7 a	29.71	—	—	0	—	—
Nemuro	6 a	29.71	—	—	0	—	—
Hiakodate	29.73	—	—	—	0	—	—
Tokio	29.71	—	—	—	0	—	—
Koshi	29.72	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nagasaki	29.74	—	—	—	0	—	—
K'shima	29.75	—	—	—	1	—	—
Oshima	29.71	—	—	—	1	—	—
Naha	29.69	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ishijima	29.70	—	—	—	6	—	—
Bunio Is.	29.61	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chefoo	29.74 70	90	saw	3 c	—	—	—
Whaiwei	29.74 70	90	saw	3 c	—	—	—
Ilankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.68 72	100	ene	1 m	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	29.7375	—	ne	3 m	—	—	—
Sharp P.	29.66 84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.74 81	87	sw	1 b	—	—	—
Swatow	29.68	—	—	—	0	—	—
Taihou	29.70	—	—	—	0	—	—
Tainan	29.67	—	—	—	sw	2	—
Koshun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'dores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
H'kong	29.66 77	93	—	0 f	—	—	—
Gap Rock	29.62	—	—	—	0 c	—	—
Macao	29.64 77	—	—	—	1 c	—	—
Wuchow	9 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullen	29.63 79	—	—	—	0 c	—	—
Tourane	29.69 81	—	—	—	0 c	—	—
C. St. J.	29.88 77	—	—	—	4 c	—	—
Aparri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	29.78 79	—	—	—	1 c	—	—
Legaspi	29.79 79	—	—	—	1 c	—	—
Iloilo	29.87 83	—	—	—	1 c	—	—
Bacolod	—	—	—	—	3 c	—	—
Cebu	29.87 83	—	—	—	1 c	—	—
Labuan	29.9 83	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. Claxton, Director. Hongkong Observatory, July, 6. 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date On Date at p.m. at a.m. at p.m. at a.m.

Barometer: 29.72 29.73 29.69

Temperature: 80 76 82

Humidity: 90 95 81

Wind: W — E

Direction: 1 0 1

Force: 1 0 1

Weather: od of

Rain: — 0.16 —

Highest open air Temperature on the 4th Lowest —

H.K. Observatory, 5th Aug., 1913.

T. F. Claxton, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

4th Aug., to 10th August, 1913.

High Water Mean Time.

Low Water Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mail Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named —

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKO- H